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LUDOWICI-CELADON COMPANY

SUCCESSORS TO

CELADON ROOFING TILE COMPANY

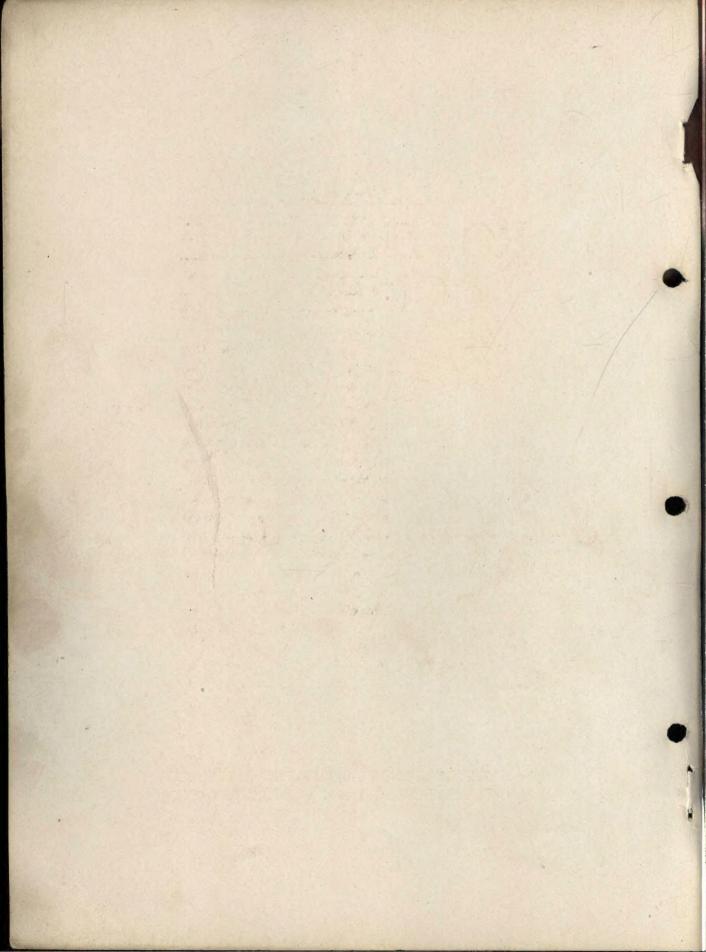
ESTABLISHED 1888



19888 21

HIGHEST GRADE GOODS—QUALITY. LARGEST CAPACITY—QUANTITY.
BEST VALUE—PRICE.

Offices in NEW YORK, CLEVELAND, PITTSBURG, CHICAGO Works at ALFRED, NEW YORK & NEW LEXINGTON, OHIO

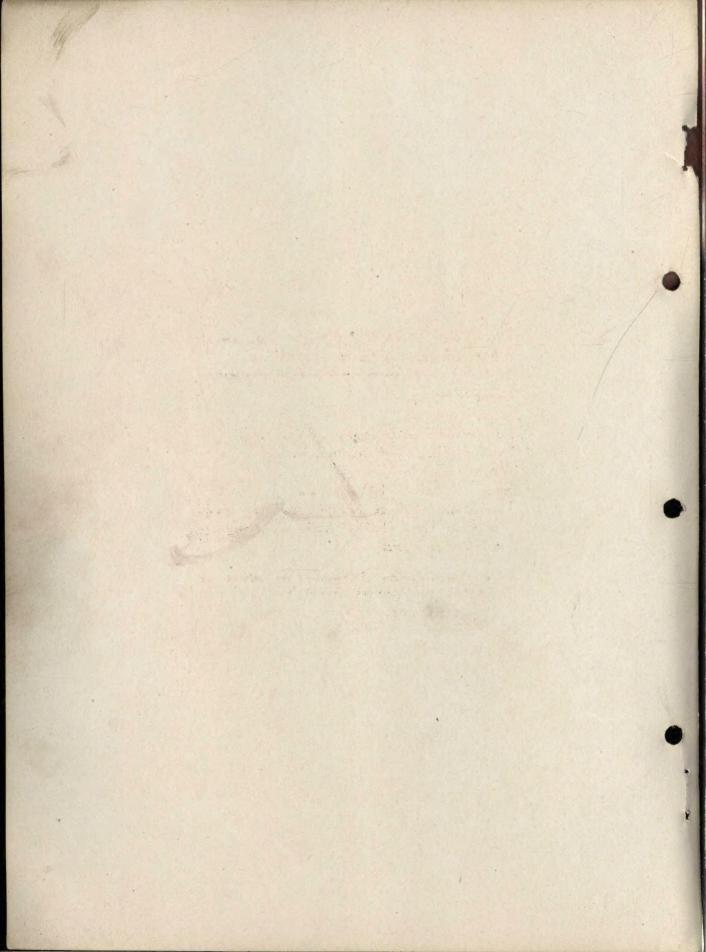




N OFFERING the fourth edition of its catalogue to the architectural profession and the trade, the Celadon Roofing Tile company has sought to present a Handbook which may be found of constant and practical service. It conceives that there should be eliminated from a volume of this nature every extraneous feature, however interesting, and hence has engaged in no discussion herein

of such important matters as the character of its raw material, its process of manufacture, or the mechanical correctness of its patterns. However, information is conveyed in these pages as to every serviceable fact regarding the use of its goods. If Further than this, it may be stated that the exclusive and Highest Grade goods with which this company established its reputation are still produced, with the addition of those staple patterns for which there is a continuous demand—all of the same superior Quality as in the past.

¶ Its largely increased and increasing facilities give it the largest capacity of any roofing tile manufacturer in the United States and enable it to produce by far the largest Quantity. With such facilities, the Celadon Roofing Tile Company assures its customers that they may confidently expect to get its High Grade material promptly, in any Quantity, at Right Prices.



PATTERNS OF TILES carry names and are further described in dimensions as follows:

Length is over all.

Width is over all.

Number shows pieces shipped to a square.

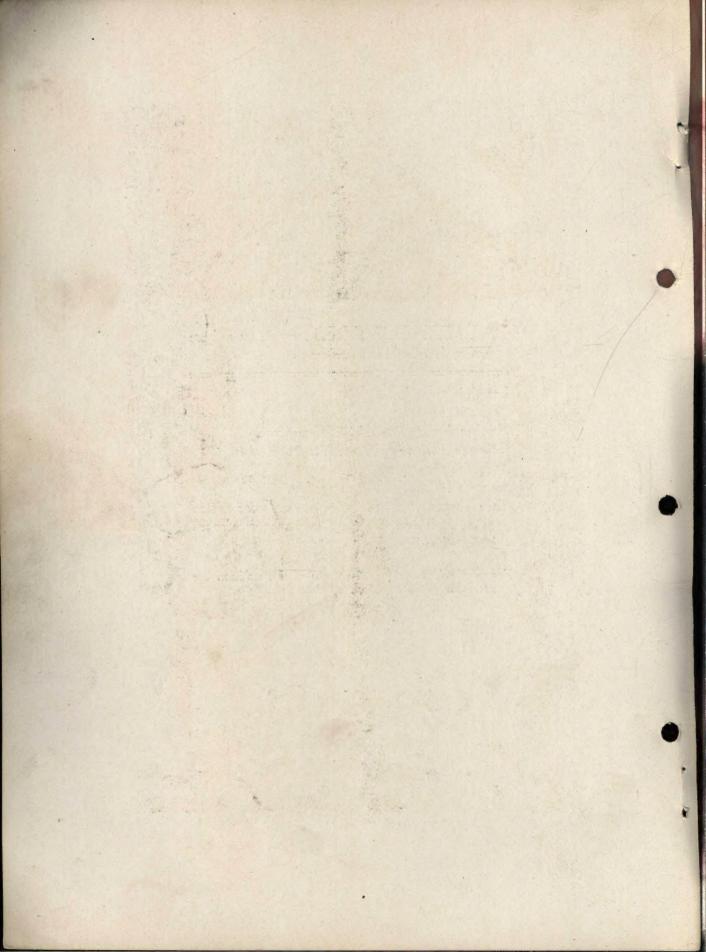
Exposure is length and breadth to weather.

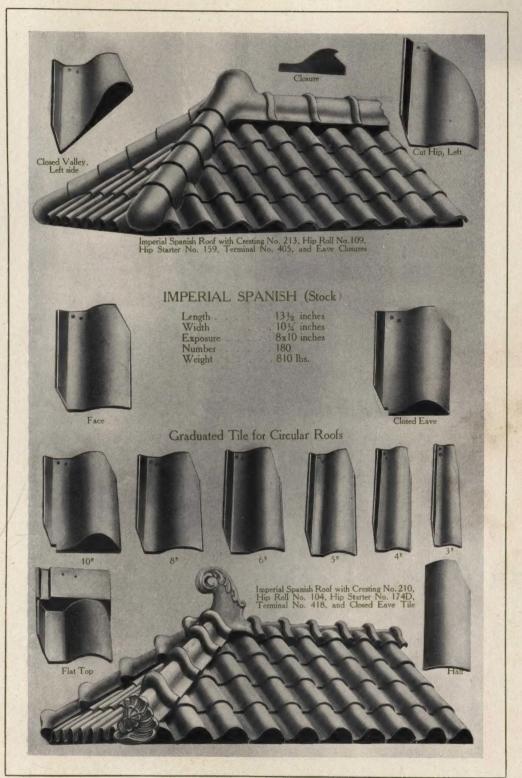
Weight is per square.

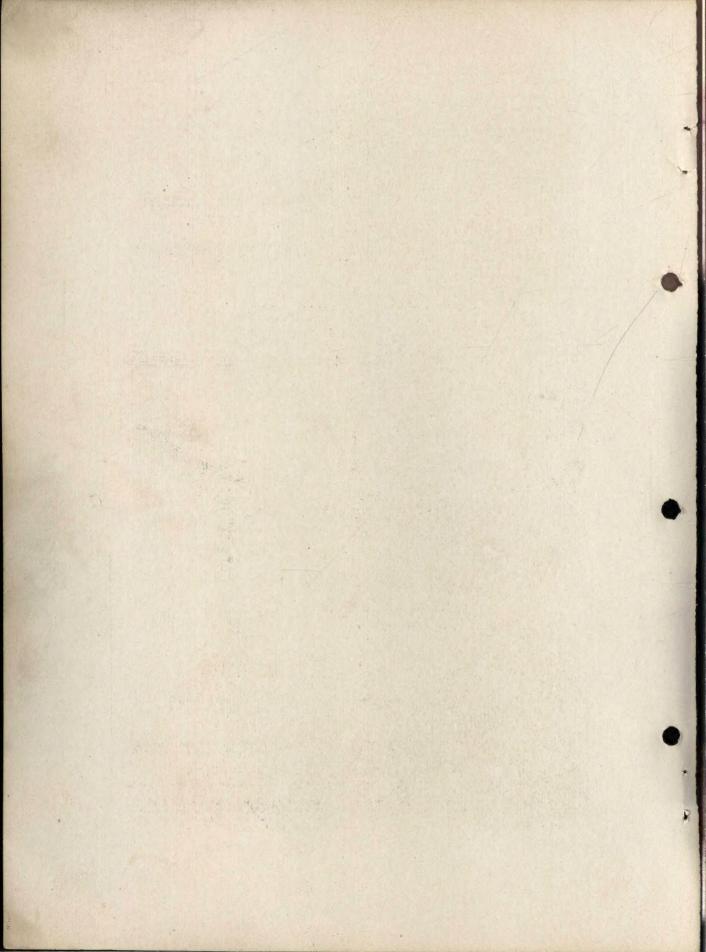
Square is 10'x10'=100 square feet.

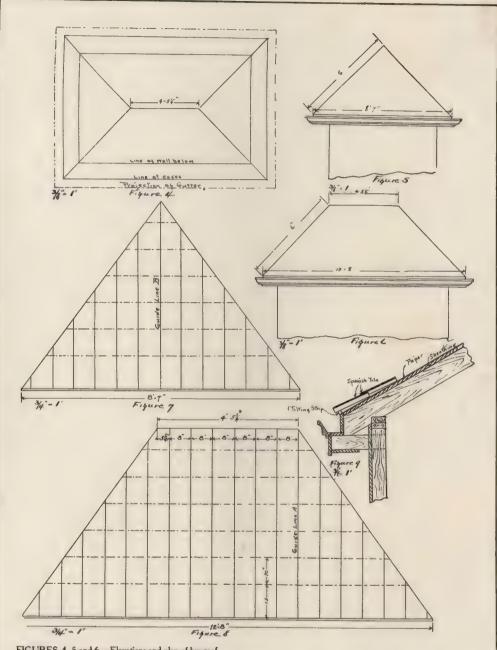
Those shapes which are carried on yards are named as Stock. Those which are made only on order are indicated as Special.

For specifications covering all patterns of tile, architects are referred to pages twenty-one to twenty-three.









FIGURES 4, 5 and 6.-Elevations and plan of hip roof.

FIGURES 7 and 8.—Drawings showing one side and one end of hip roof and method of laying off same for Imperial Spanish Tile.

First strike a guide line "A" from eave gutter to a ridge where hip intersects. Strike lines 8" both ways from guide line "A."

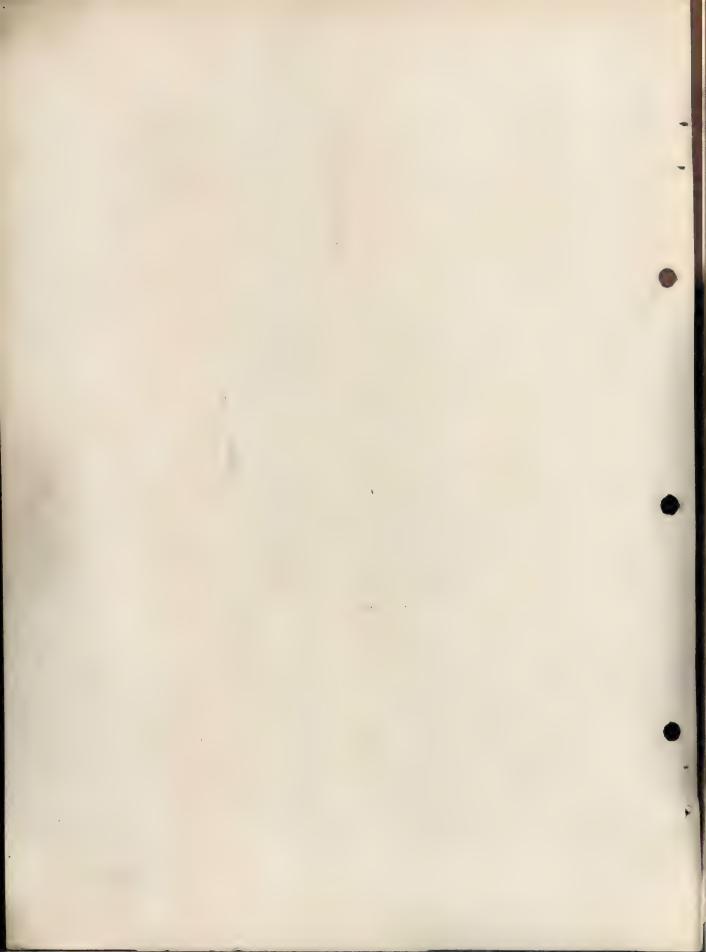
This is done to fit cresting into the Imperial Spanish Tile and hip terminals to match same.

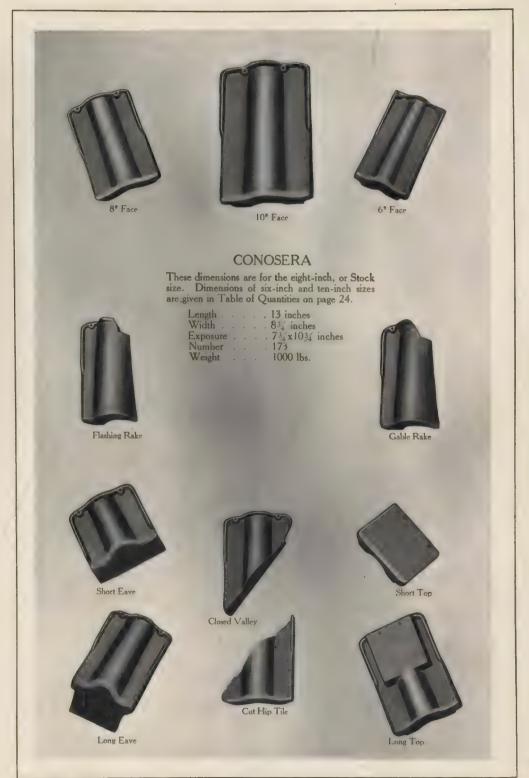
After laying the course of eave tile, then strike horizontal lines 10" from top of tile. This will give a 3" lap.

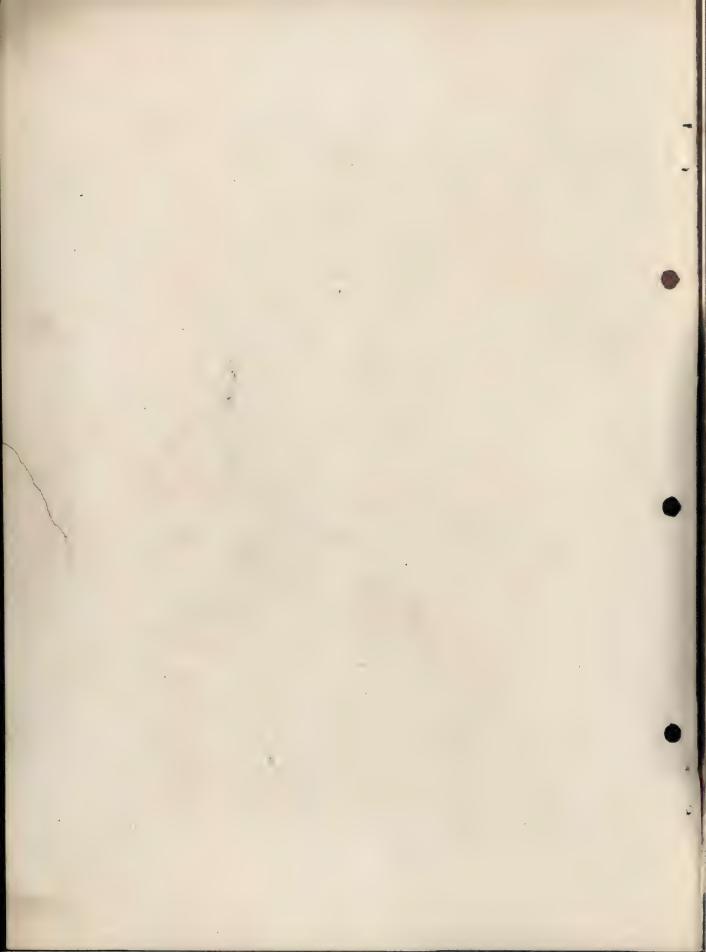
The end of hip showing guide line "B" to have lines spaced each way, 8" apart. This is done in order to make the hip terminal fit on this end of hip roof.

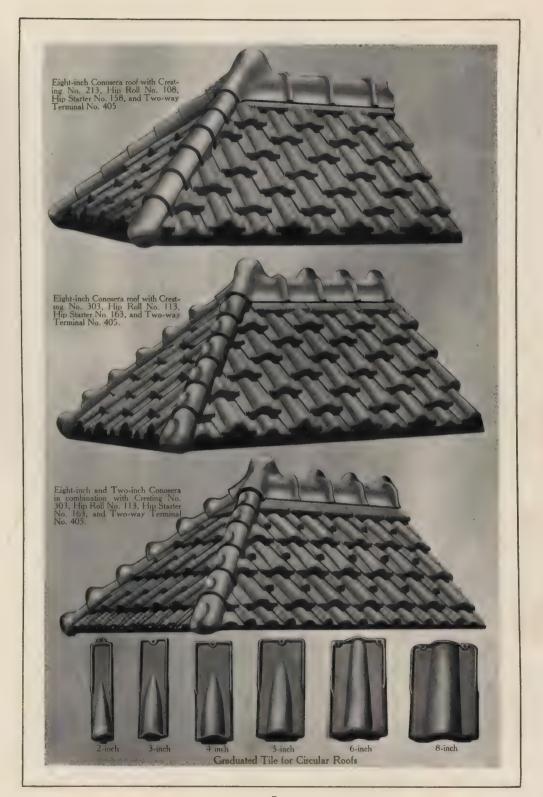
The tile should project over eave closures, when used, at least 1 ½ ". When closed eaves are used, the tile should project over eave 1 ½ ". The figured spaces of vertical lines (8") can be varied 3-8" on each space, from 7 ½ " to 8 ½ ", as may be necessary, so as to meet the 5 ½ " space on the left hip intersection. The 5 ½ " space must always be the same so as to fit the flange of the hip terminal.

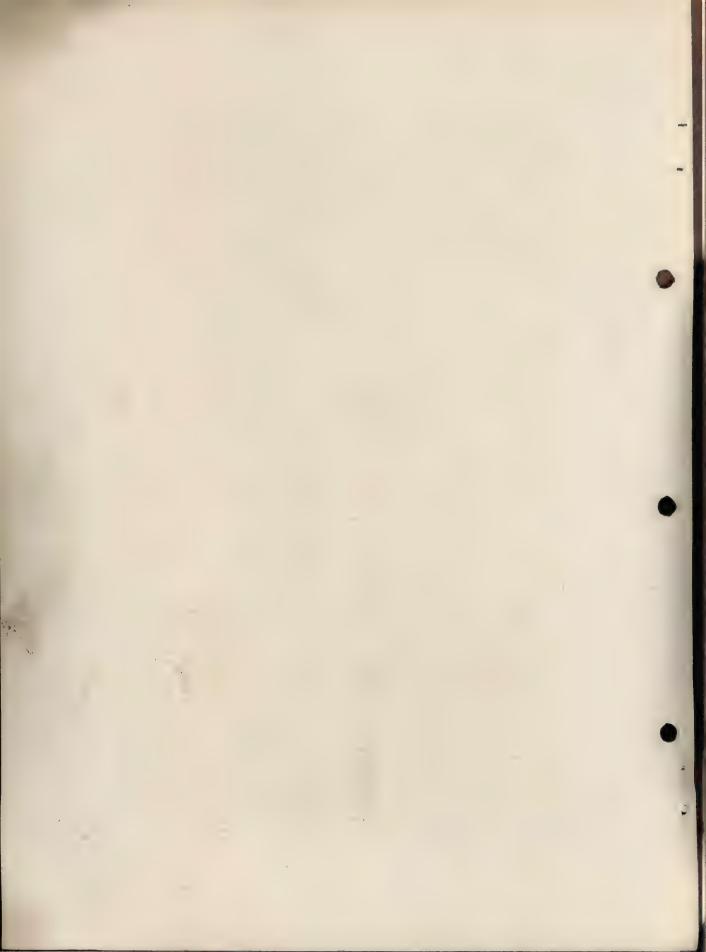
FIGURE 9.—Detail showing cross section of portion of roof and method of laying Imperial Spanish Tile.

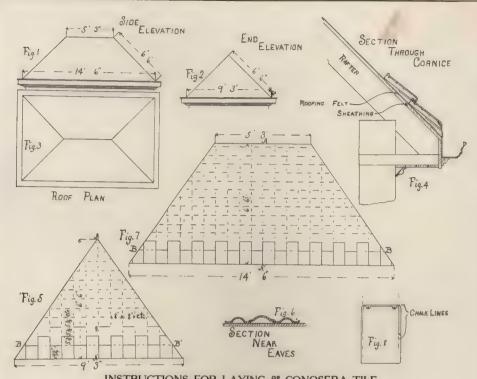












INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING 8" CONOSERA TILE

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are elevations and plan of ordinary hip roof.
Figures 5 and 7 represent one side and one end of roof, covered with roofing felt.
Chalk line roof as follows (see Figures 5 and 7):

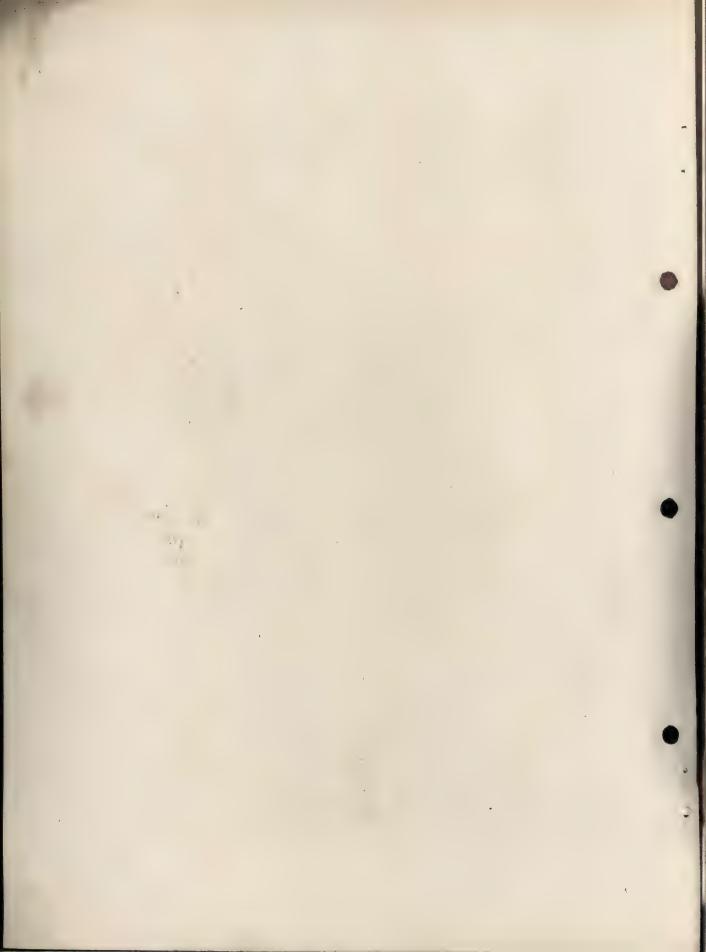
(1) Strike lines AA' from eaves to ridge through middle of roof. The other lines to right and left of AA' are parallel to it and eight inches apart.

(2) Strike line BB' paralell to the eaves and 9½" from it. Strike the other horizontal lines parallel to

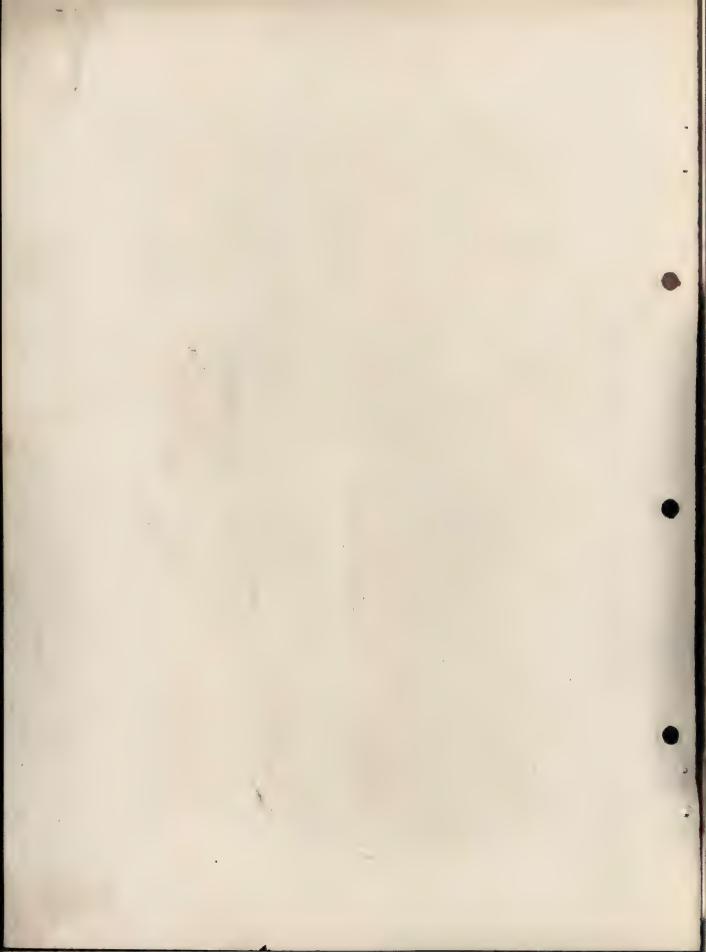
BB' and 5½ inches apart.

(3) The first course consists of long eave tiles and short eave tiles aid alternately. The chalk lines show the position of the head of every tile (see Figure 8).

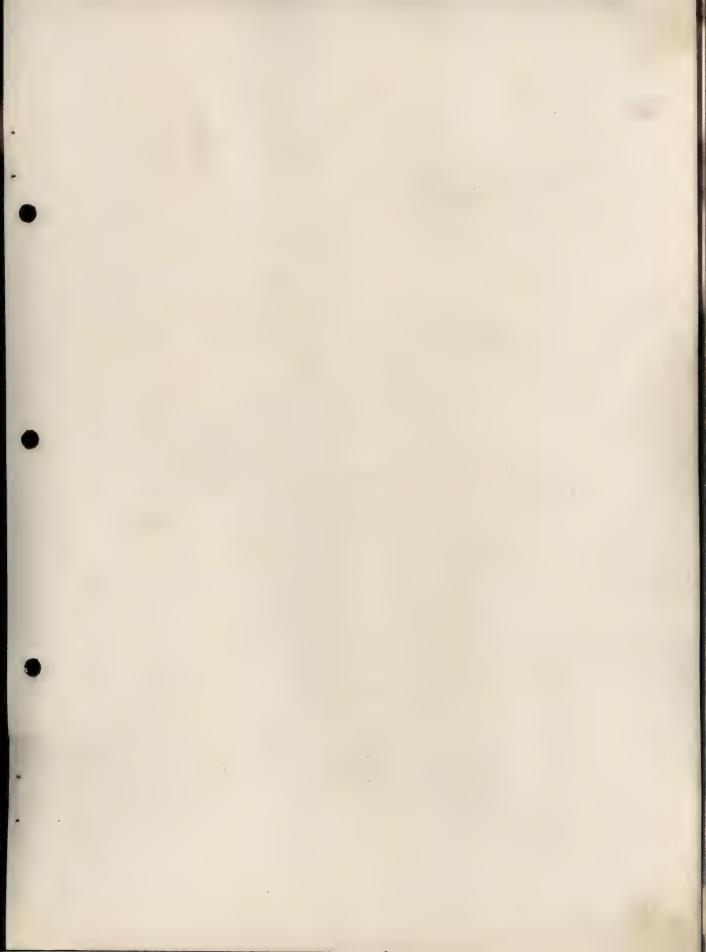


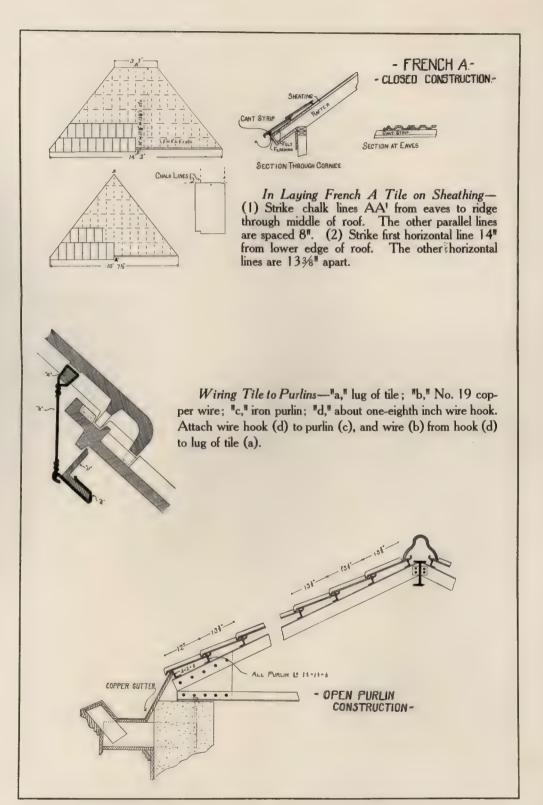


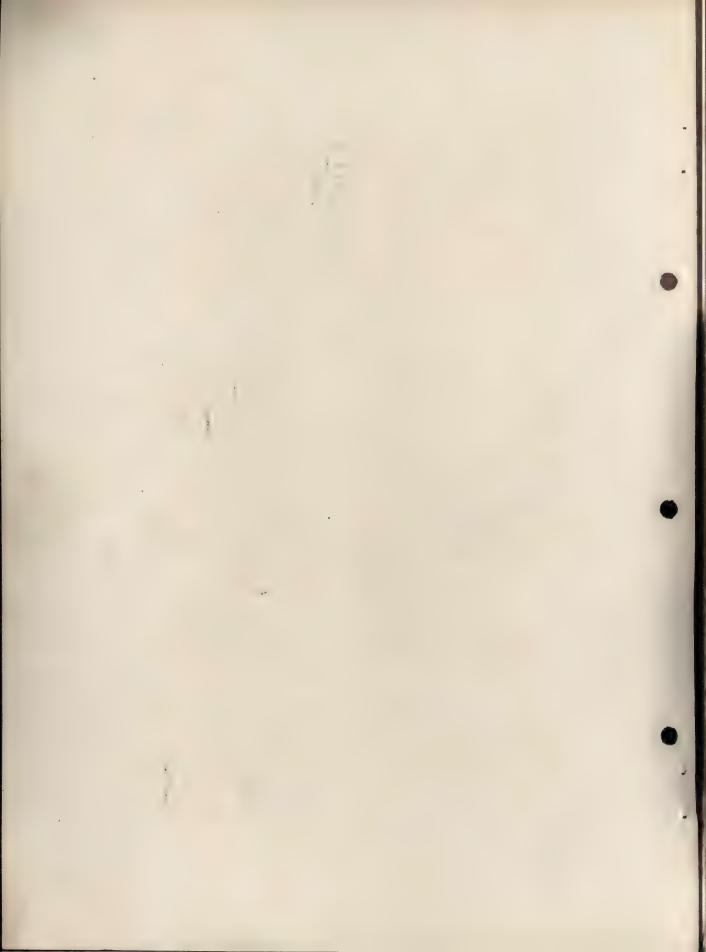


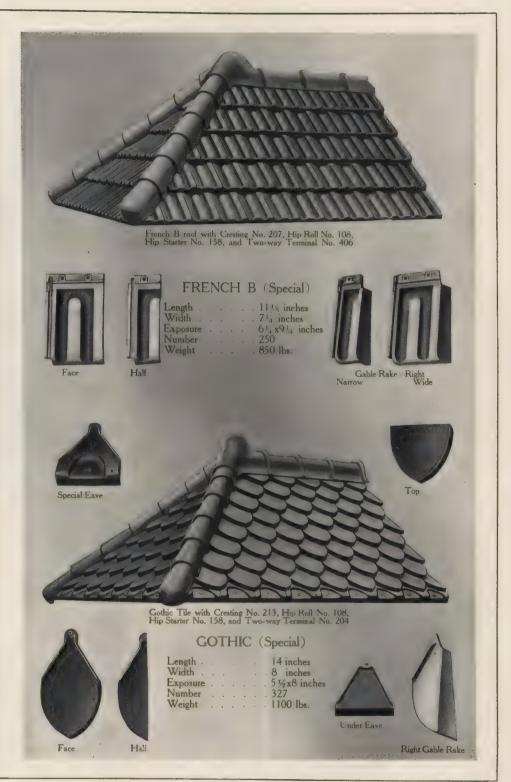


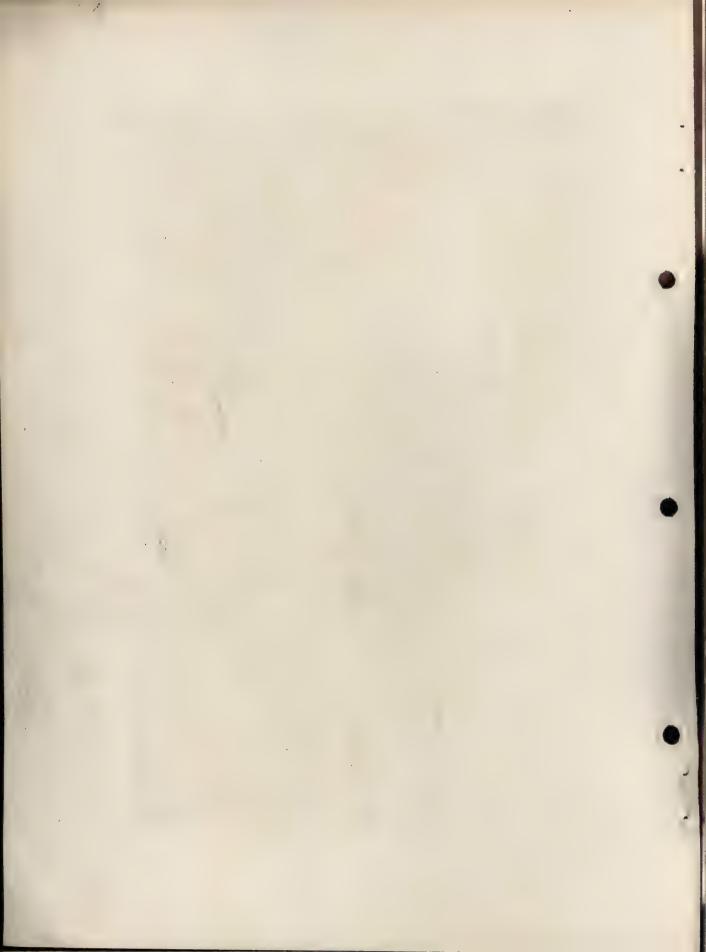


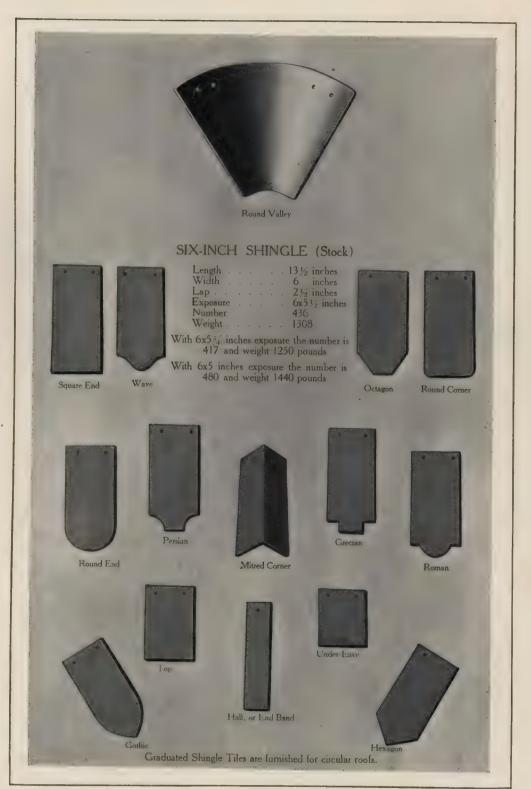


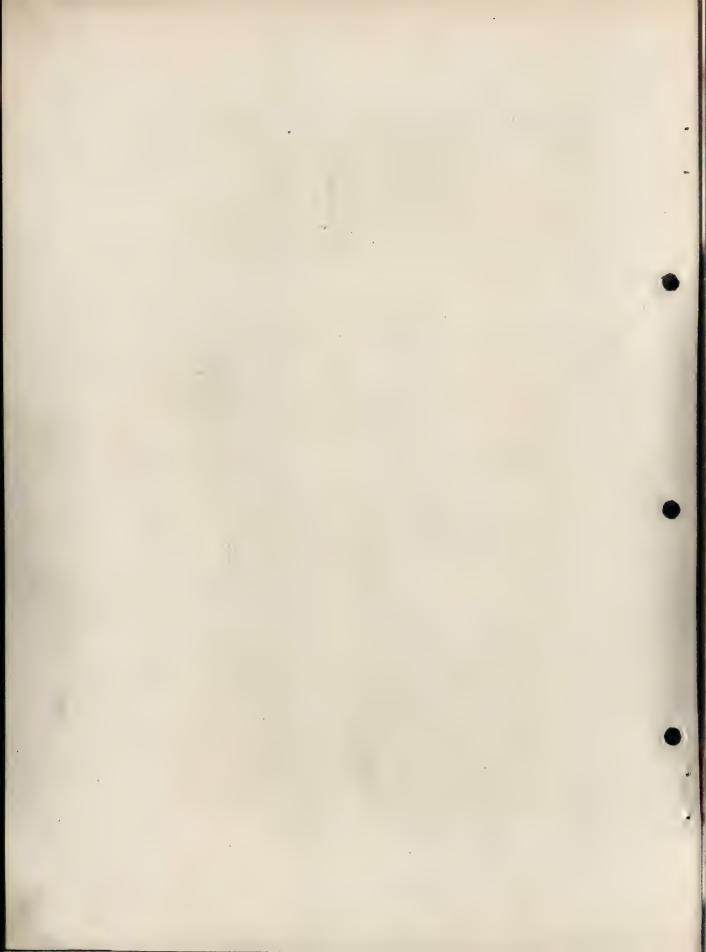














EIGHT-INCH SHINGLE (Special)



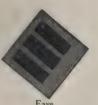
 Length
 12½ inches

 Width
 8 inches

 Exposure
 8x5 inches

 Number
 360

 Weight
 1500 lbs.



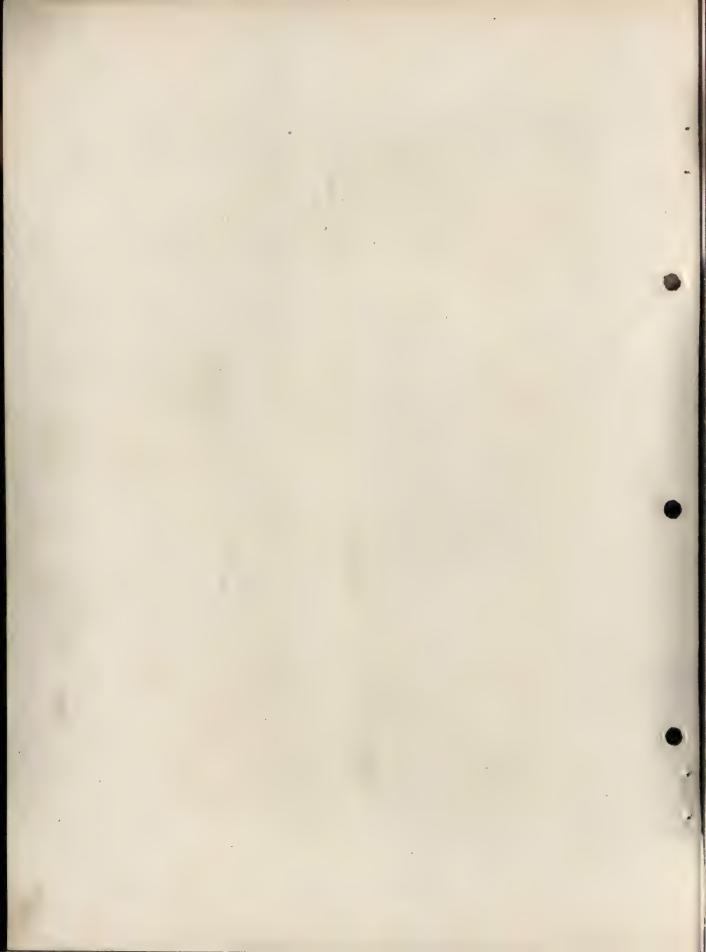
Face

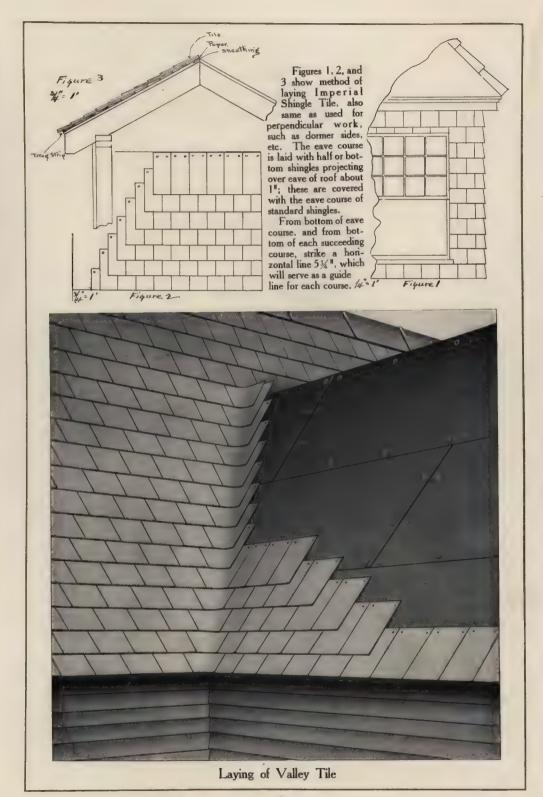


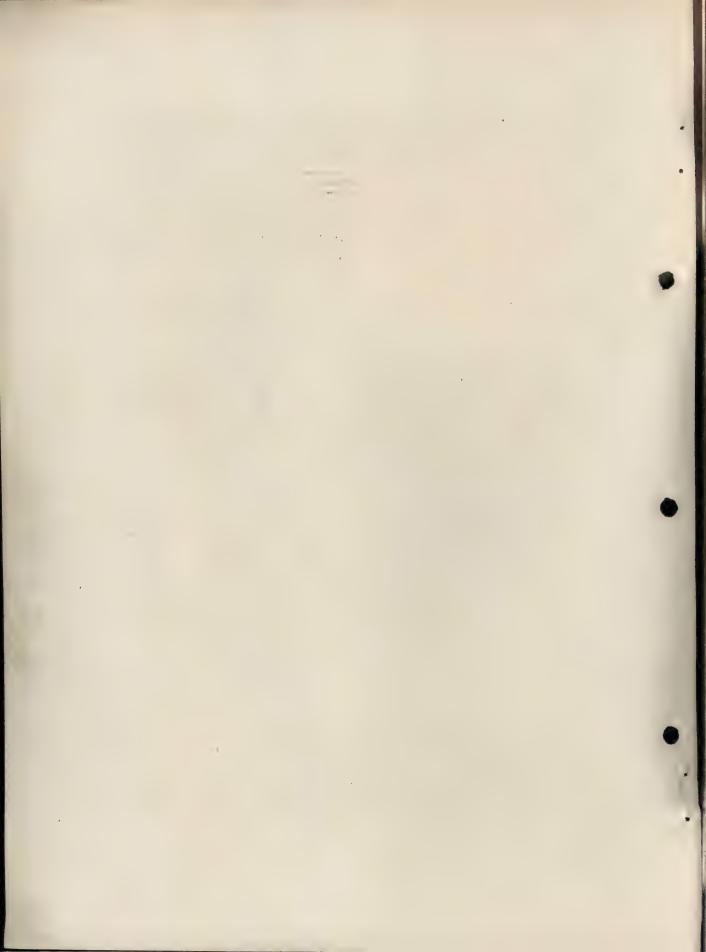
Top, Short

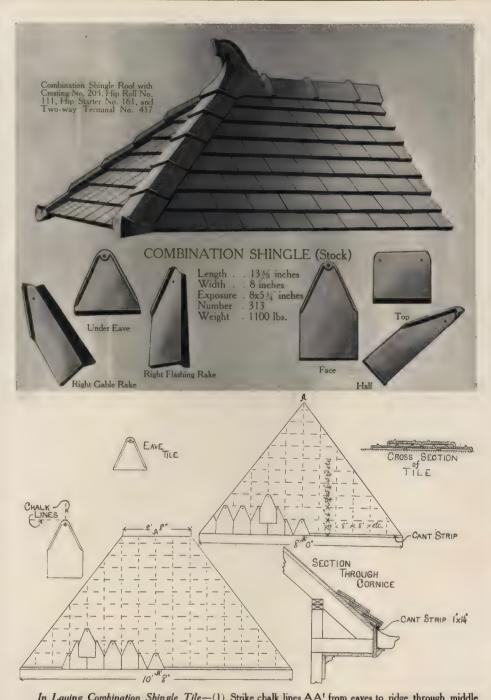


Top, Long



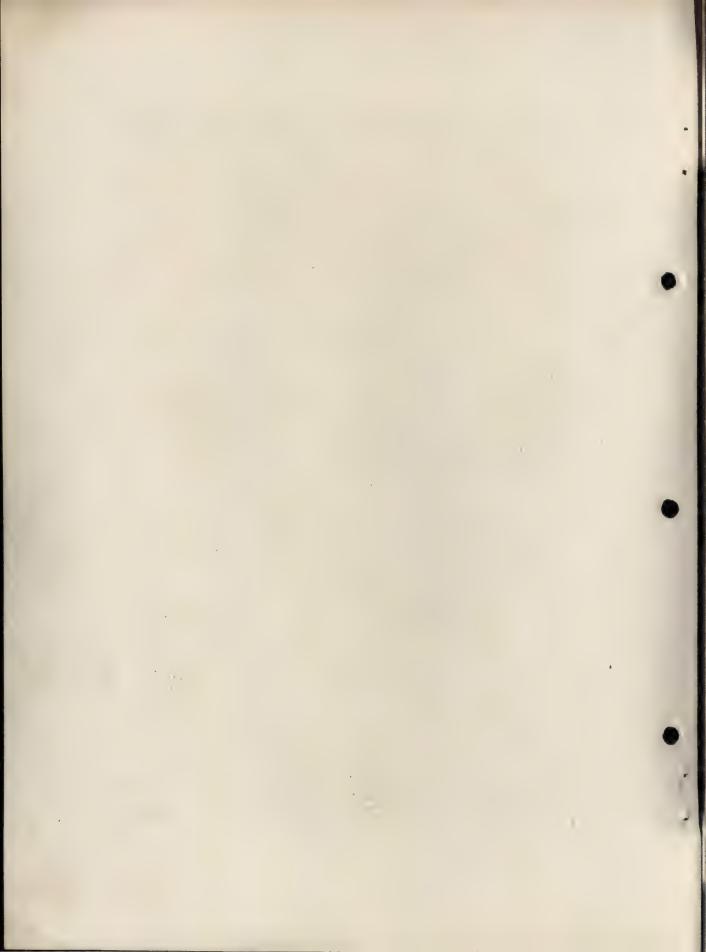


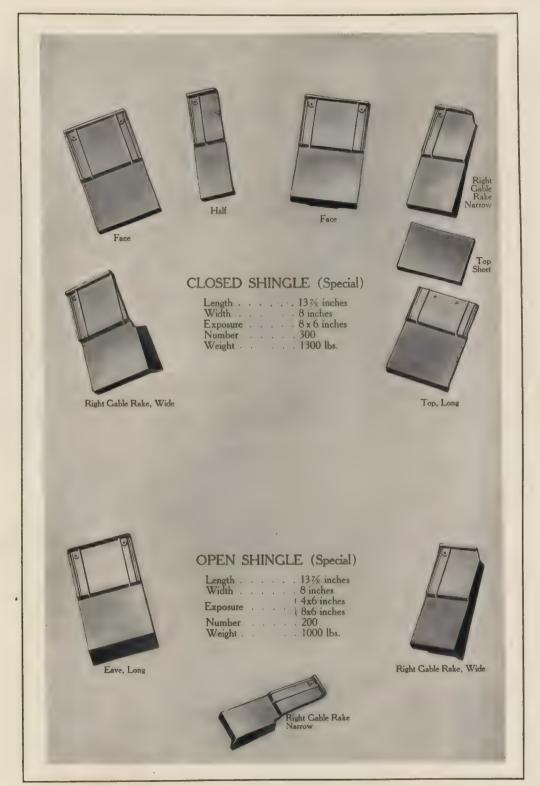


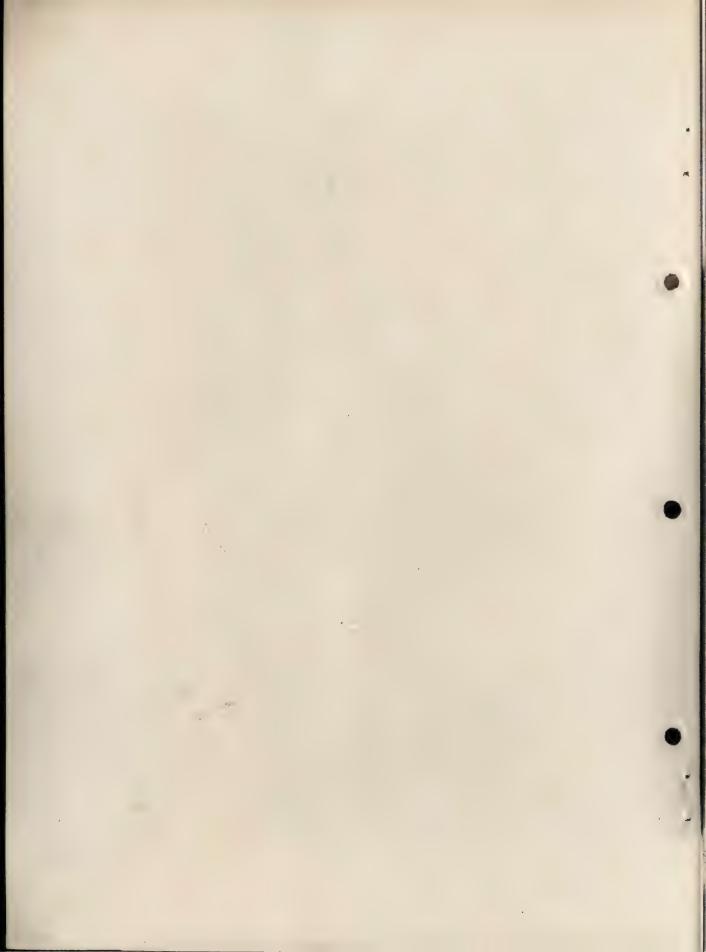


In Laying Combination Shingle Tile—(1) Strike chalk lines AA^{t} from eaves to ridge through middle of roof. The other parallel lines are 8^{n} apart.

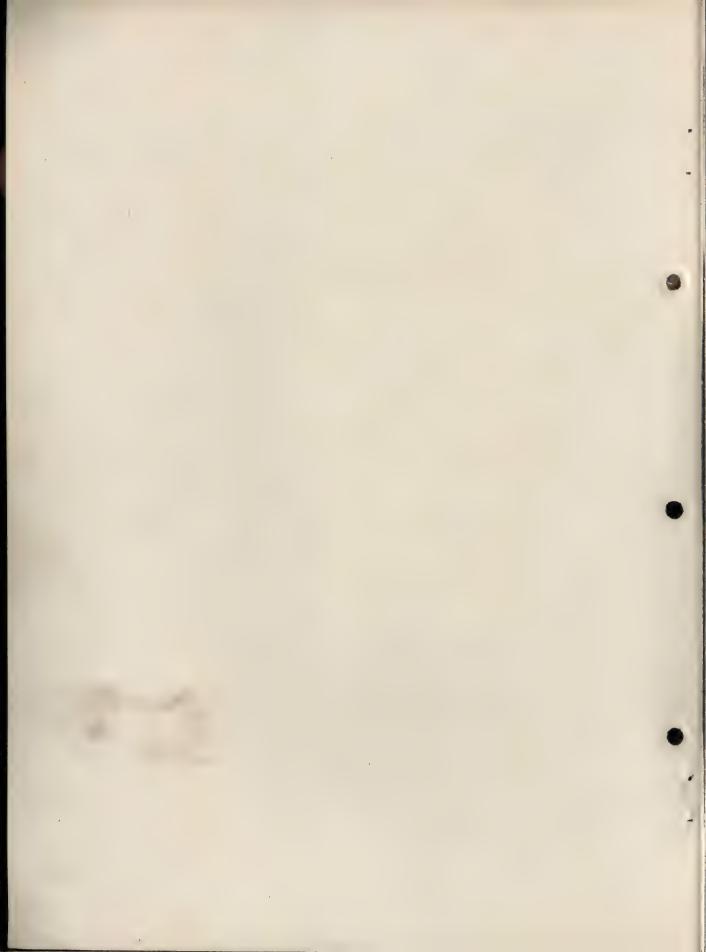
(2) Strike first horizontal line $7\frac{1}{2}$ from lower edge of the roof; second horizontal line 6 from the first; all others $5\frac{1}{3}$ apart.



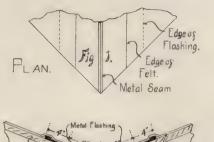


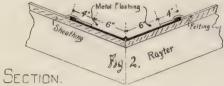


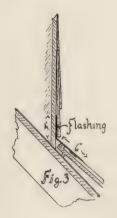




METAL WORK WITH TILE







Figures 1 and 2 are plan and section of a valley showing the metal gutter with 1" standing seam and lock edges which are cleated to the sheathing, no nails being driven through the valley metal. These figures also show the roofing felt brought over the metal valley four inches on each side. Tiles are laid at the edges of feet, giving a metal valley twelve inches wide in the clear, or twenty inches width in all.

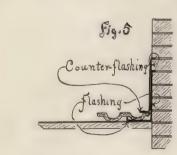
Figure 3 shows the method of flashing against a vertical shingled

or sided surface, as the lower side of a dormer window.

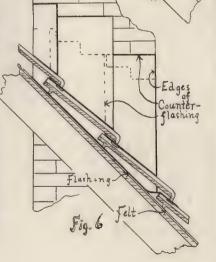
Figure 4 is a similar flashing against brick work,

like the lower side of a chimney.

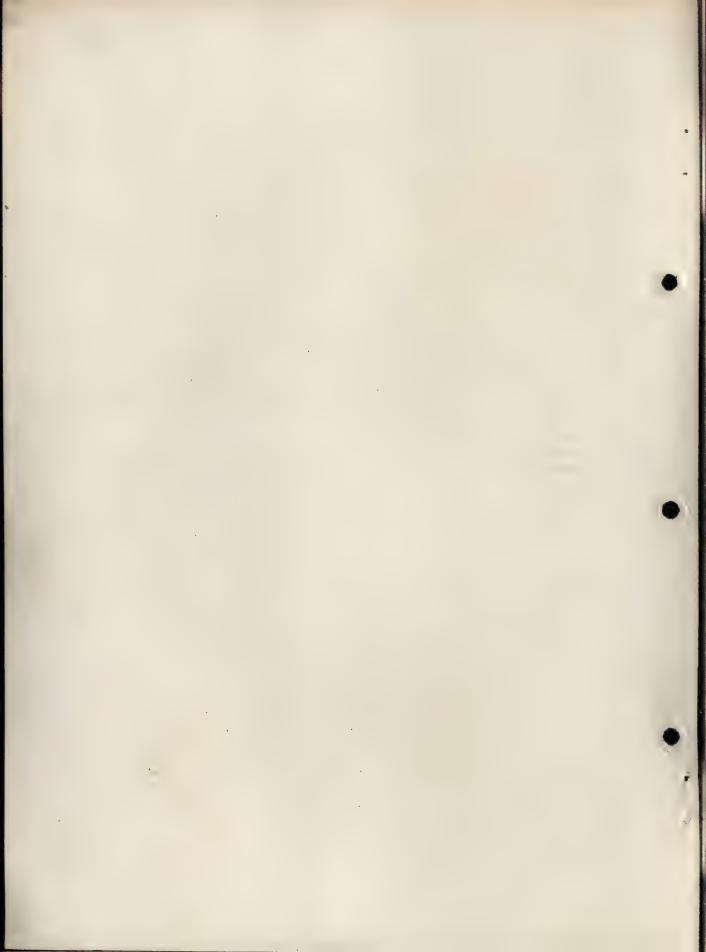
Figures 5 and 6 explain the method of laying tile against any vertical wall. The gutter is made by turning up and bending toward wall the edge of the flashing. After tile are laid, strips of counter-flashing are set in place as shown in drawings.

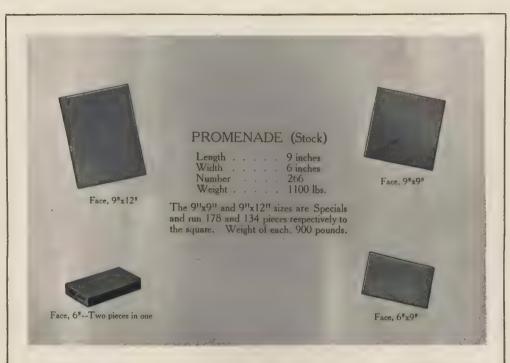


Scale 3/4=1'

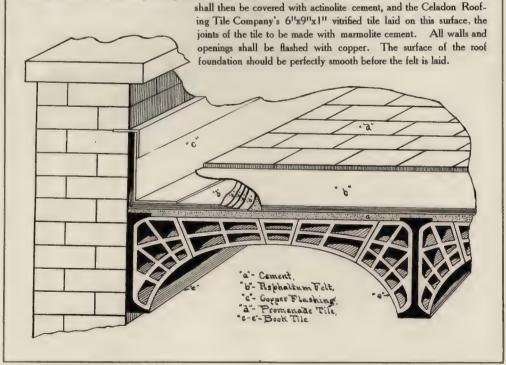


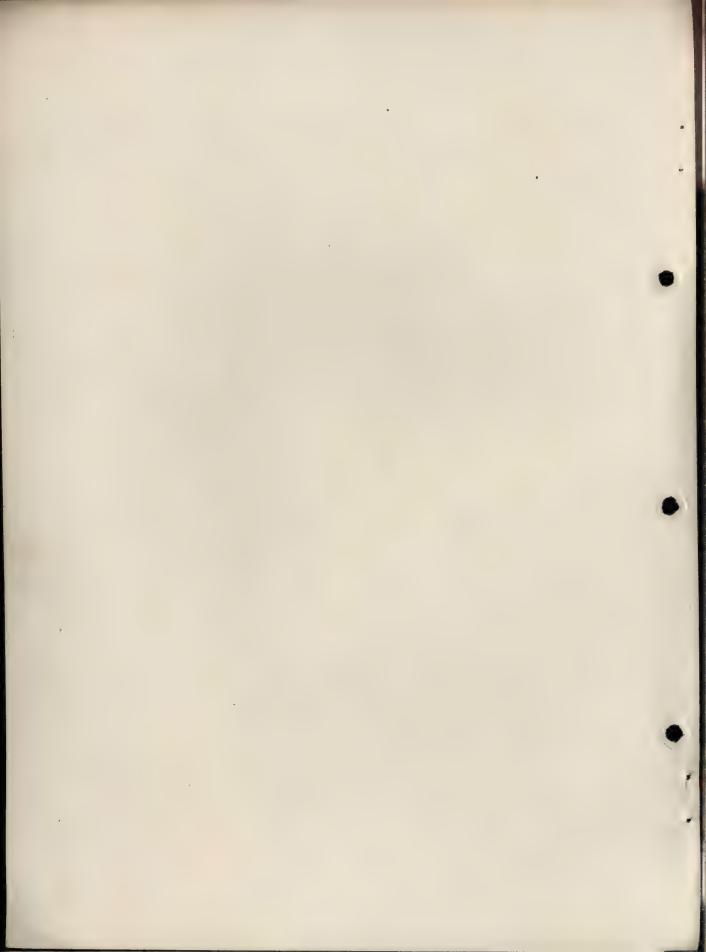
lashing





SPECIFICATIONS—Cover the roof foundation with six thicknesses of No. 1 Wool Roofing Felt, weighing not less than fifteen pounds (single thickness) to the square of one hundred feet. The felt should be smoothly and evenly laid, and well cemented together, not less than nine inches between each layer, with roofing cement. All joinings along the walls and around the openings must be carefully made. The roof







PECIFICATIONS: We offer a form which may be of service to Architects and Engineers who are writing specifications for our patterns. These are so prepared as to exact of Contractors the highest grade of workmanship and materials. Such modifications as may be necessary for cheaper work will suggest themselves, no doubt, to the architectural profession. Included in these specifications, it will be noted, are requirements for metal work, so far as same is used in connection with roofing

tile. These are offered, as it has been found that whatever trouble occurs with tile roofs is due chiefly to faulty metal work and inferior workmanship in laying the tile.

SUPERVISION

The contractor shall give his personal superintendence to the work, or have some competent person on the job at all times to act for him, and shall furnish all material, labor, apparatus, scaffolding, etc., necessary for performing his work according to accompanying drawings, these specifications, and the directions of the Architect.

EXECUTION

It is the intention to use only the very best material and to have only the best class of workmanship in the execution of this contract. The drawings shall be accurately followed, preference being given to figured dimensions over scale. The work shall be executed according to true intent and meaning of the drawings and these specifications, which are to be co-operative, and work and material called for by drawings and not mentioned by the specifications, or vice versa, shall be furnished and done in as

GUARANTY

The roofer shall furnish a two year guaranty against weather; that roof will present a neat appearance; that workmanship shall be first-class in every respect; and should anything be unsatisfactory through his fault that he will have the same repaired at his own expense.

faithful manner as though fully treated of by both.

All pitched roofs, including roofs of gables and dormers, shall be covered with the 8-inch Conosera tiles made by the Celadon Roofing Tile Company.

METAL

Metal for valleys, flashing, and counter flashings shall be fourteen (14)

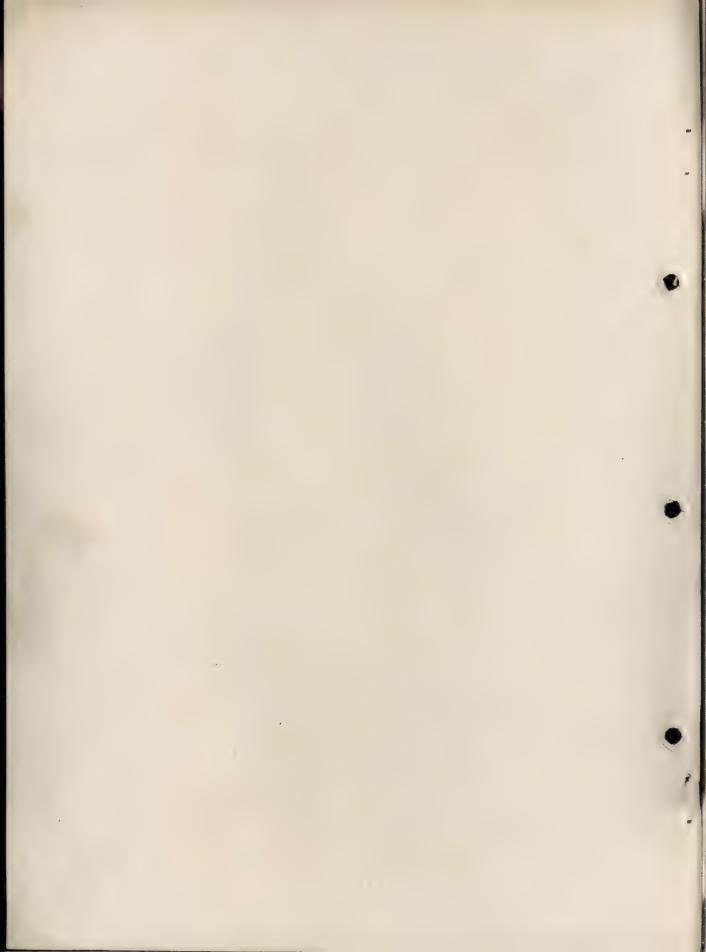
ounce soft rolled copper.

Use in pointing up trimmings the best quality of elastic cement.

The Contractor shall flash all the chimneys and dormers and skylights and against all walls coming in contact with the tile roofing. The valleys shall be twenty inches wide. No nail holes shall be driven through the valleys themselves at any point. They must be fastened at the sides to the roof with tags or cleats, locked into the sides of the valley, and nailed to the roof. At

any dormer side walls turn the flashing up five inches and out on the roof four inches with an upturn of one inch. It is intended that the tile shall cover that part laying on the roof, and come up against the side walls of the dormers. The material used on the dormer sides extends over the upturned copper and acts as a counter flashing. At the chimney sides the flashing is to be formed so as to show a small gutter next to chimney, the outer portion being formed in the same manner as spoken of at sides of dormers.

Where the tile comes in contact with any work of the above character the flashing is to be treated in either one of the above forms. The end joints in the valley can be made by giving a 6-inch lap (and not less) without soldering. Wherever it is desirable to solder any of the cross joints in the valleys, the ends of each sheet on both sides for a distance back of one and one-half inches must be tinned before any locks are made; then make the locks and solder thoroughly. Where abutting against the walls, it is necessary to counter flash all such work. If in contact with brick work, raggle out the mortar joints and turn the copper into the same fully one and one-half inches, and wedge same in place with lead plug. No wooden plugs, spikes or nails are to be used. In raggling, clean the top surface of all lower brick thoroughly, so that the flashing turned in will lay evenly and smoothly on the same. Fill



this raggle joint with a good quality of Portland cement. In contact with stone work, cut raggle one and one-half inches deep in stone, and fix the copper in place as specified for brick masonry.

ROOFING
FELT
The sheathing on which the tile is laid shall be matched and covered with one thickness of Asphalt roofing felt, of not less than forty pounds to the square Extend the felt into the valleys to the outside line of the tile over the copper valleys already placed there. Put cement on the bottom side of the roof felt and cement it tightly to the copper valleys at the eaves. Extend the roofing felt over the copper, which turns up under the tile, and cement roofing felt to the copper at this point also. Elsewhere on the roof the felt shall be joined with a three (3) inch lap, with one thickness of felt carried over the hips. No holes by roofers' stakes, or other attachments, will be permitted, and the surface of the felt must be left unbroken.

ROOFING TILE

The tile used on this building, as specified above, must break joints alternately and be hard burned, of a uniform red color (the color being the natural burning of the clay without artificial treatment or slipping of face of the ware) and in accordance with samples deposited in the office of the Architects. Tail lines must be struck, and the lines of the tile must be perfectly true and straight in all cases. No crooked lines will be tolerated. Cut and closed valley tile must be used at all valleys, the tile being cut to the correct pitch and filled in, and the tile so burned at the factory. Closed eave tile must be used at all eaves and top tile on both sides of all ridges. In like manner hip tile must be cut to the correct pitch while green and so burned while green at the factory. The Contractor must avoid, at all valleys, the cutting of the tile on the roof and filling with cement, as this will not be permitted. At all points back of chimneys, scuttles, or work of this character anywhere on the roof, use closed eave tile and closed valley tile, as needed in connection with same, at pitch to suit. Below dormers, chimneys, scuttles, skylights, or work of this character, use top tile as specified to be used at ridges.

Use terra cotta hips, ridges and finials, as selected by the Architects, made by the Celadon Roofing Tile Company, of a color to match the tile on the roof. In pointing up these trimmings only such cement is to be used as is absolutely necessary, and the cement

so used shall be the best elastic cement of a color to match the tile.

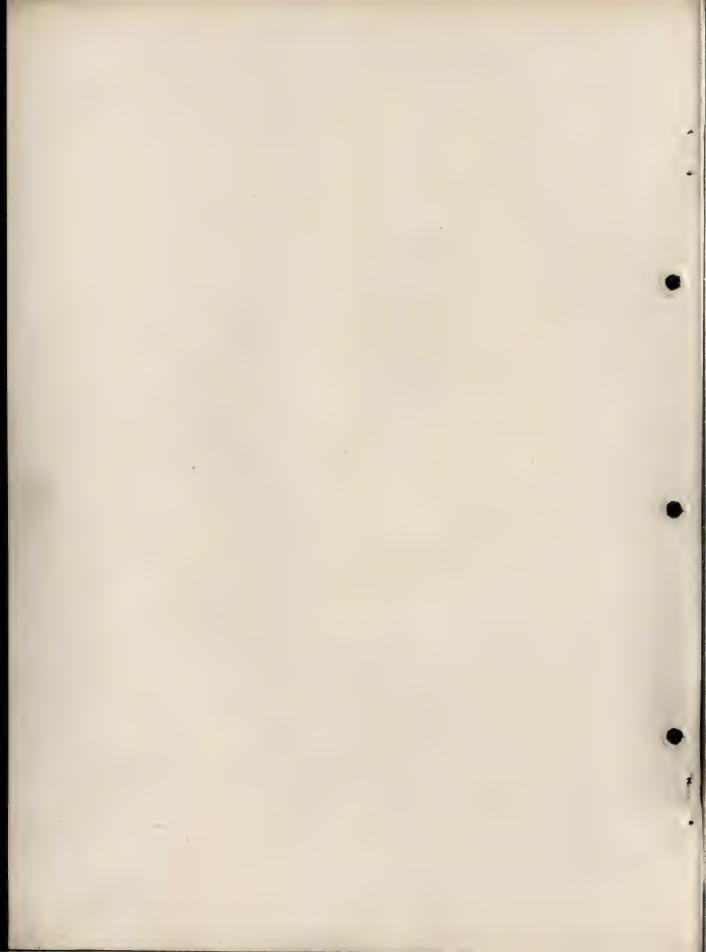
Other Conosera and Open Shingle—By substituting the correct name of pattern, the above specifications will serve also for the 6-inch Conosera, 10-inch Conosera and Open Shingle tiles, except with the latter 50-pound felt should be required.

Imperial Spanish—They also will serve for the Imperial Spanish by substituting the correct name and omitting the word "alternately" in the first line of paragraph headed "Roofing Tile." Specify 50-pound felt. If Architects wish to use cement with these tiles, the specifications should call for the bedding of lateral laps of all tile in best elastic cement in the proportion of not less than 40 pounds to the square, the cement to be colored to match the tile and properly pointed.

Other Spanish Shapes—For Old Mission, Old Roman and Inter Ocean patterns, the same specifications as for the Imperial Spanish will serve, with the following exceptions: With Old Mission, strips 1½x1½ inches should be laid on vertical lines to 9-inch centers and the cover tile nailed to same with 4-inch nails.

Shingle, Combinations and French—They also will serve for the 6-inch and 8-inch Flat Shingle, Combination Shingle, Gothic, Closed Shingle, and French A and French B tiles by omitting the word "alternately," and also omitting the requirement for closing the valley tile in the green and burning afterward. Such patterns hug the sheathing so closely that they can not be closed down at the cut of the valleys, though they may be cut in the green.

Note that with French A and French B shapes neither closed eaves nor top finishers are required; and that with 6-inch and 8-inch shingles, and with Gothic the extra eaves are under eaves and not closed eaves. With Combination Shingles and Closed Shingles, the extra eaves may be closed or under eaves as preferred.



Felt and Nails—With the various patterns, felt and nails are required for closed construction as shown in following table:

Pattern	Felt per	Square	Length Nails
Imperial Spanish	50 pe	ounds	1 3/4 inches
0:10	40		
8-inch Conosera	40		2½ "
6 " "	40		2 "
Inter Ocean		44	2 "
OLLM:	50	" Pan	13/4 "
Old Mission	50	Cover	.*4 "
OLLD	50	" (Pan	13/4 "
Old Roman	50	Cover	
French A	40	**	
French B	40	46	13/4 "
6-inch Shingle	0-40	66	13/4 "
8 " "†3	0-40	46	13/4 "
Combination Shingle			
Closed Shingle		66	
Open Shingle		66	13/4 "
Gothic			2 "

^{*}With vertical strips; without 51/4 inches.

French A on Open Purlins—All pitched roofs shall be covered with French A tile manufactured by the Celadon Roofing Tile Company, in accordance with samples deposited in the office of the Architect. The roofs having been prepared for tiling by the setting of iron purlins, spaced 133%-inches from center to center, every other tile in every course is to be wired to purlins with No. 19 copper wire. The tile must be accurately fitted, special care being taken that the upped cross lug beneath the tile has an even bearing over the purlin and that the side and head locks are closely joined. Tile with broken side or head locks must not be laid. Vertical and horizontal lines shall be preserved and any deviation therefrom must be corrected by the contractor before his work will be accepted. If pointing is desired, the horizontal and vertical joints should be pointed with mortar cement, lime mortar with hair, or elastic cement (according to the grade of work required,) on the under side after the roof is otherwise completed. The hip rolls are to be cemented one to the other, and ridging must be cemented down on the tiles on both sides of the roof, and cemented one piece to the other in lap joint. For the cementing of this ridging and hip, and where necessary along the valleys elastic cement or mortar cement colored to match the tile may be used.

Memorandum for Metal Work—The valleys shall be of copper and placed before the tile are laid, and should be wide enough to extend four inches on each side under the tile and turned up about half an inch at the edges and bent over toward the valley to keep the water from backing up under the tile.

[†]According to pitch of roof.

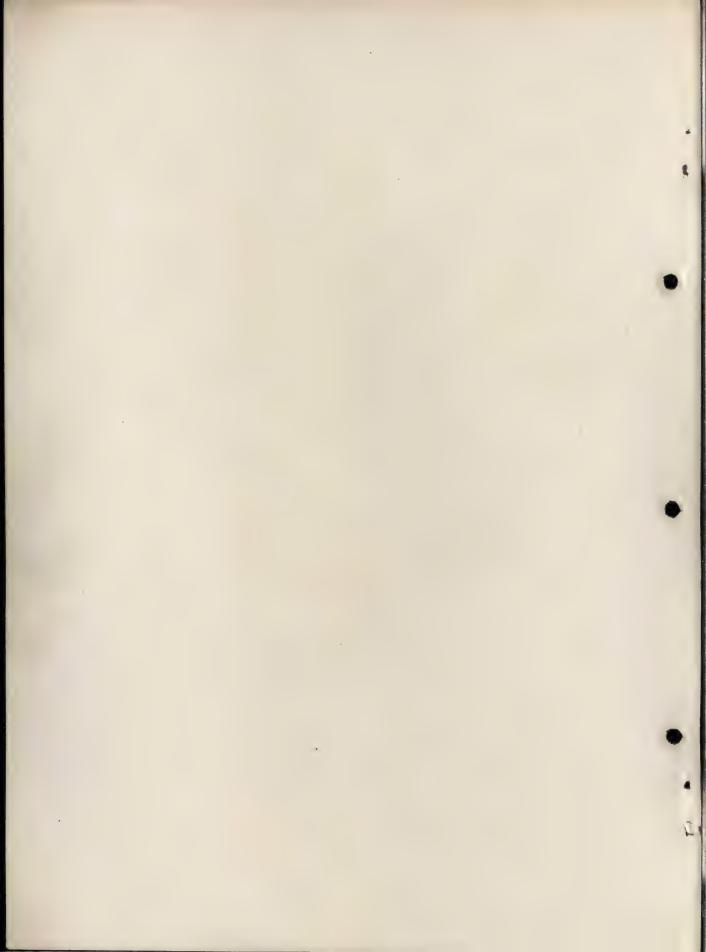
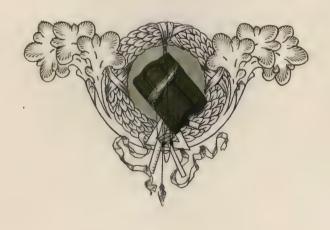
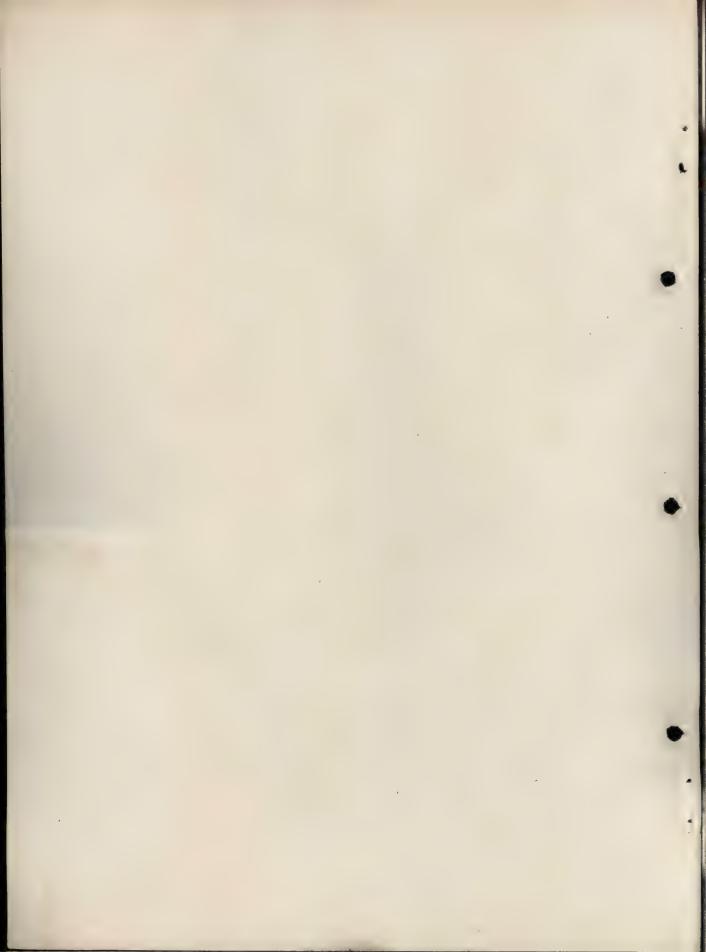


TABLE OF QUANTITIES

Pattern	No. in S	I b 6	C)	
Imposial Same	L 190	O 1 O	10 T/ 12 T/H	Exposure to Weather
Impenal Spani	sh180	810	$\cdots 10\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ ".	8 x10 "
0-inch Conos	era · · · · 233 · · · ·	900	$\cdots 6\frac{3}{4}$ x13 ".	$5\frac{3}{4}$ x10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
8 " "	173	900	$ 8\frac{3}{4}$ x13 ".	$7\frac{3}{4}$ x10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
10 " "	100	1000	11½x17 ".	$\begin{array}{c} 3/4 \times 10 / 4" \\ \dots 7/4 \times 10 / 4" \\ \dots 9/4 \times 14 / 8" \\ \dots 9/4 \times 14 / 8" \end{array}$
miler Ocean			9 v / ½"	8 v 0 11
OLIM:	Pan 178)	1 =00	(8 x12 ".	3 x 9 !! 6 x 9 !! 7 x 15 !! 5 x 15 !!
Old Ivlission	Cover 178	1700	7 212 11	6 - 0 11
2117	Pan 80)	•	(12 -161/11	7 II
Old Roman	Cover 80	1800	14 X1072".	/ XID "
Franch A	125	1000	0 ½ X 10 ½ ".	2 x15 "
" D		1000	9%8x10%	8 x133/8"
D	250	850	$\cdots /4 \times 11 /8"$	$6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ "
0-inch Shingle	436	1308	6 $x13\frac{1}{2}$ ".	$5\frac{1}{2}\times 6$ "
8	360	1500	$\cdots 8 \times 12^{\frac{1}{2}}$ ".	5 x 8 11
Combination	ningie j [j		8 x 35/8".	53/4 x 8 !!
Closed Shingle	300	1300	Ω12741	6 0 11
	200		213/0	(6 x 4 "
Open "	200	1000	8 x 13 %".	O X 7
Cali	227	1100		(6 x 8 11
Gothic	327	1100		
Promenade	267	900	6 x 9 ".	6 x 9 "
	178	1000	9 x 9 ".	9 x 9 "
66	134	1000	9 x12 ".	9 x12 !!





RIMMINGS: Under this head are included Crestings or Ridging, Hip Roll, Hip Starters, Terminals and Finials. Trimmings are designated by number. Such items as Cut Hip tile, Closed Valley tile, Closed eaves, Under eaves, Top finishers, etc., are classed as Special trimmings, and like the patterns of tile are designated by names.

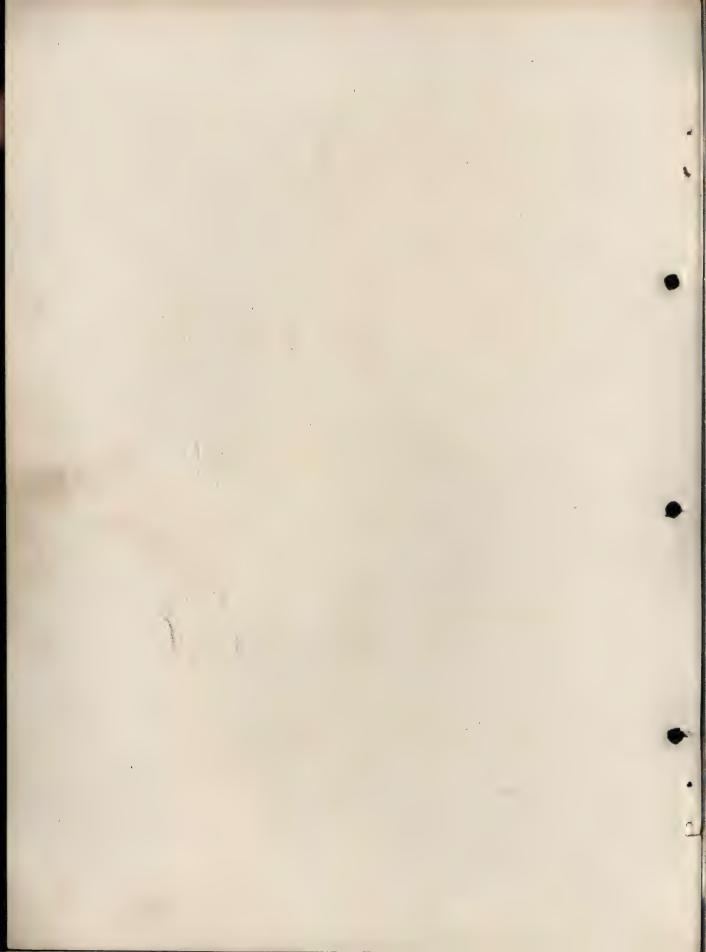
Standard Trimmings is a phrase employed to indicate Standard or Stock patterns, designed by the manufacturers as most suitable for the average roofing tile job. So far as "pitch" may permit, such trimmings are carried in stock for immediate shipment. Anything different from Standard shapes is "Special" and price is made on same only on request or when detail of what is required is submitted. Crestings are made with 1-inch or more lock or lap joints, and usually run in foot lengths, with thickness of about seven-eights inch. They are made at any pitch. Effective combinations may be obtained by using some of the patterns we show in alternation. This is especially true of the shapes running from No. 305 to No. 316 inclusive, or by using No. 203 in alternation with one of these Crestings.

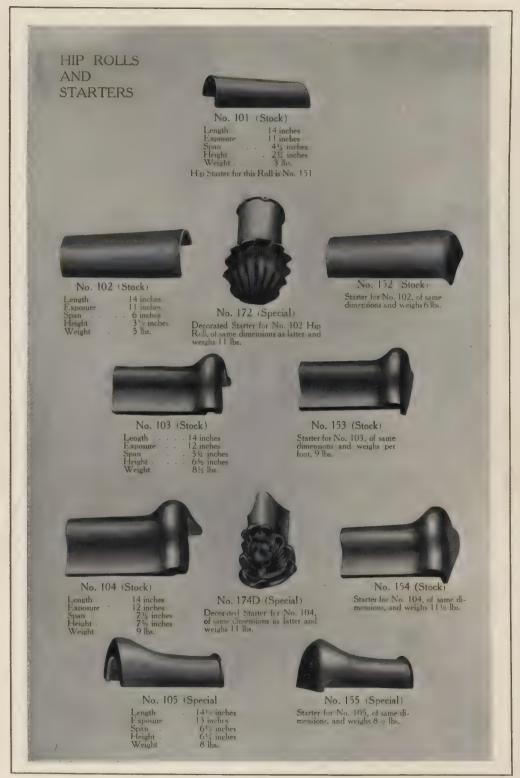
Terminals and Finials also are made at the required pitch. We make Terminals to correspond with all our Crestings. We will make Finials after architects' designs if practicable in our material. In such cases, we require details of at least three-quarters inch to the foot. When the choice of trimmings is left to our own judgement, we always seek to ship from standard shapes what is suitable to the design of the building and the pattern of tile selected. Thus with the eight-inch Conosera tile, we would ship No. 303 Cresting, No. 113 Hip Roll and No. 405 Two-way Hipped Terminal.

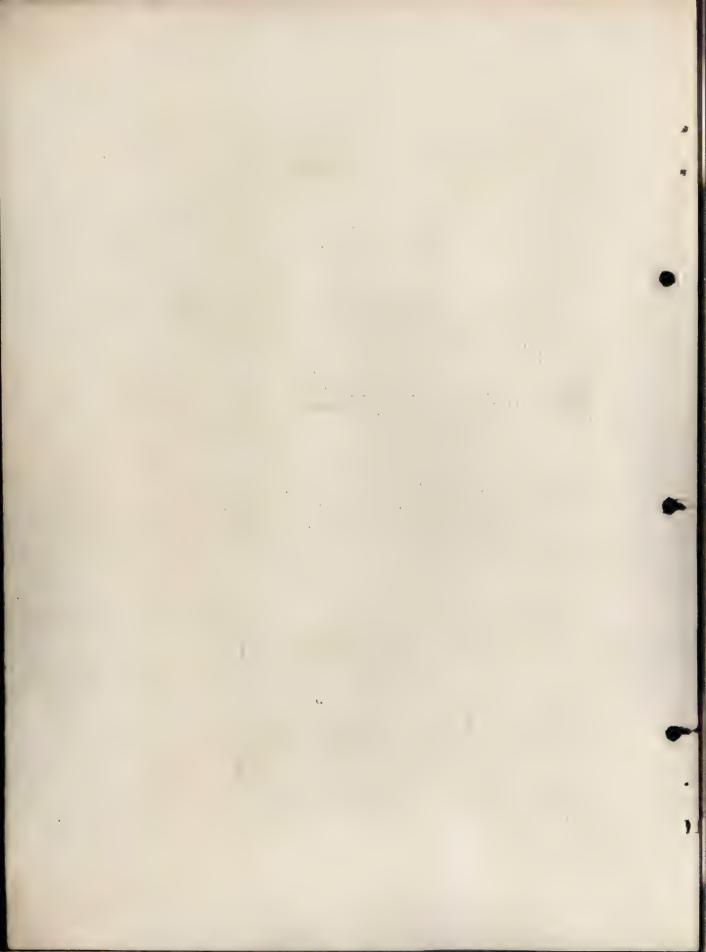
In giving dimensions of Hip Roll, Length is over all.—Exposure is length to weather.—Span is inside measurement at lower end.—Height is distance from span line to surface.—Weight is per foot.

In dimensions of Crestings, Length is over all.—Exposure is length to weather.—Span varies according to pitch of roof; hence is not given.—Width is depth of wings from top to lower edges.—Weight is per foot.

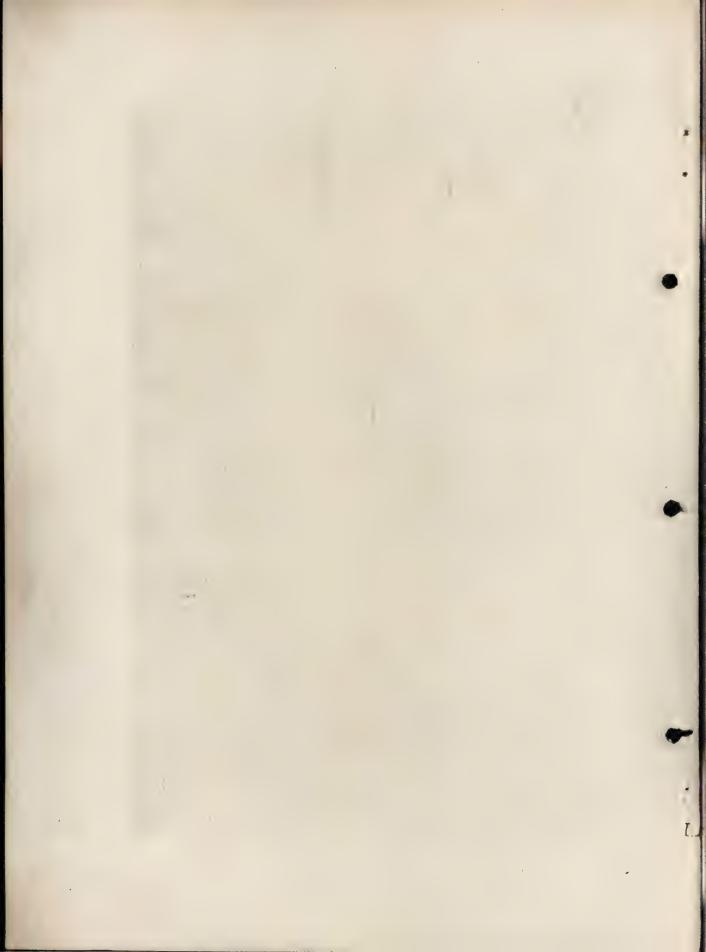
In dimensions of Terminals and Finials, Height is from center of span line to apex.—Span may vary as in Crestings and hence is not given save for stock Finials.—Width is depth of wings.—Spread is breadth at highest point.—Ways show the number of Hips centering in the Terminal or Finial.—Weight is per whole piece.

















			- 1		
Length				12	inches
Exposu	re				inches
					inche
Height			*	7	inches



No. 162 (Special)

Length .			13 inches
Exposure			10 inches
Span .		٠	5 inches
Height .			51/2 inches
Vi etropt			6 lbe







No. 113 (Stock)

Length .			12 inches
Exposure			9 inches
Span			61/2 inches
Height			5½ inches
Weight			83/3 lbs.

No. 163 (Stock)

Length		14 inches
Exposure		11 inches
Span .		6 1/2 inche
Height .		8 inches
Weight		8 2 lbs.

No. 183 (Special) Decorative Starter for No. 113

Length 16 inches
Exposure 13 inches
Span 7 inches
Height 8 inches
Weight 12 lbs.



No. 114 (Special)

1 10. 1		1 50	PC	CACK IN /
Length			1	2 inches
Exposure				9 inches
Span				8 inches
Height .				7 1/4 inches
Weight .				8 Lbs.



No. 164 (Special)

Length			15 inches
Exposure			12 inches
Span			8 inches
Height -			10 inches
Weight .			13 lbs.



No. 116 (Special)

140.	1	10)	12	p	ectal
						14 inches
Exposu	te					12 inches
Span						714 inches
Height						83- inches
Waight						9 lbs



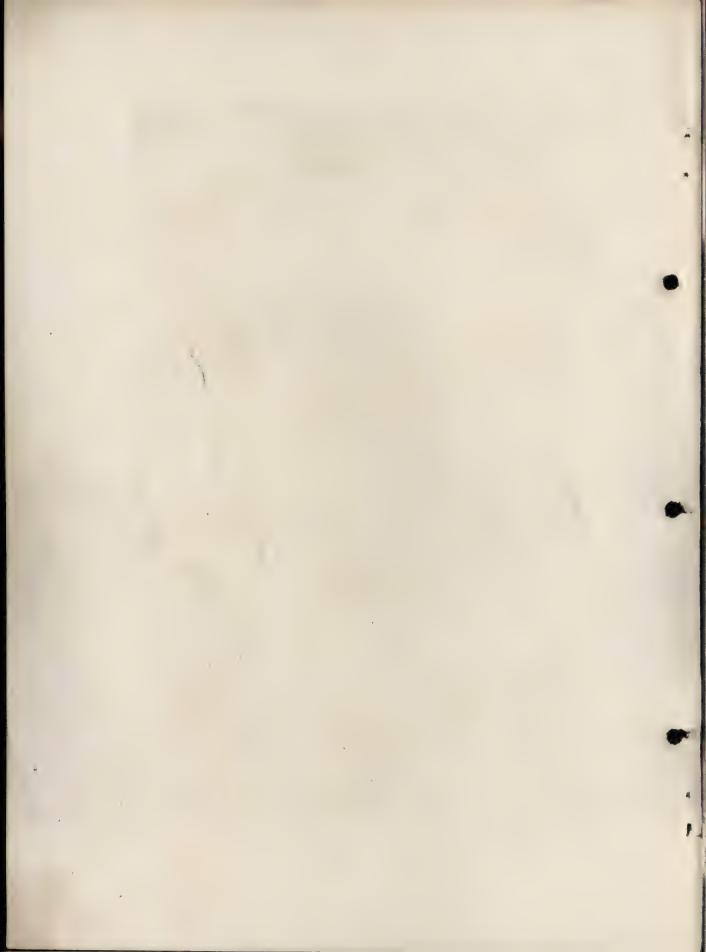
No 186 (Special)

Decorated Starter for No. 116 Hip
Length . . . 17 inches
Exposure . 15 inches
Span . . . 71: inches
Height . . 5 inches
Weight . . 11 lbs.



		- 51	
Length		- 1	4 inches
Exposure			7 inches
Wings -			3 he inche
Weight			8 lbs

Span and height vary according to pitch of roof.
No Starter is needed for this Hip







No. 202 (Special)

Length		,		13 inches
Exposure				12 inches
Wings .				7½ inches
Weight	٠	٠		10 lbs.



Length			. 21 inches
Exposure			. 20 inches
Wings .	×	٠	7½ inches
Weight			. 12 lbs





No. 204 (Special)

Length	,		-		13 inches
Exposure		٠	٠	٠	12 inches
Wings .	٠				10 inches
Weight					15 1 lbs.



CRESTINGS

Length	ı.	,	13 inches
			12 inches
Wings .			1010 inches
Wainh			181/ Iba



No. 205 Deck Mould

Designed for sunk deck. Deck Moulds are made to correspond with all Crestings.



140. 207			(Stock)				
Length					13 inches		
Exposure					12 inches		
Wings .	٠				6 inches		
Weight					Ria lhe		



140"	. 200			(Dlock)				
					14 inches			
Exposure					12 inches			
Wings .					7 m inches			
Weight					9 lbe			



No. 208 (Special)

Length	٠		13 inches
Exposure		٠	12 inches
Wings .	٠		8 inches
Weight			13 % bs.



209 (Special)

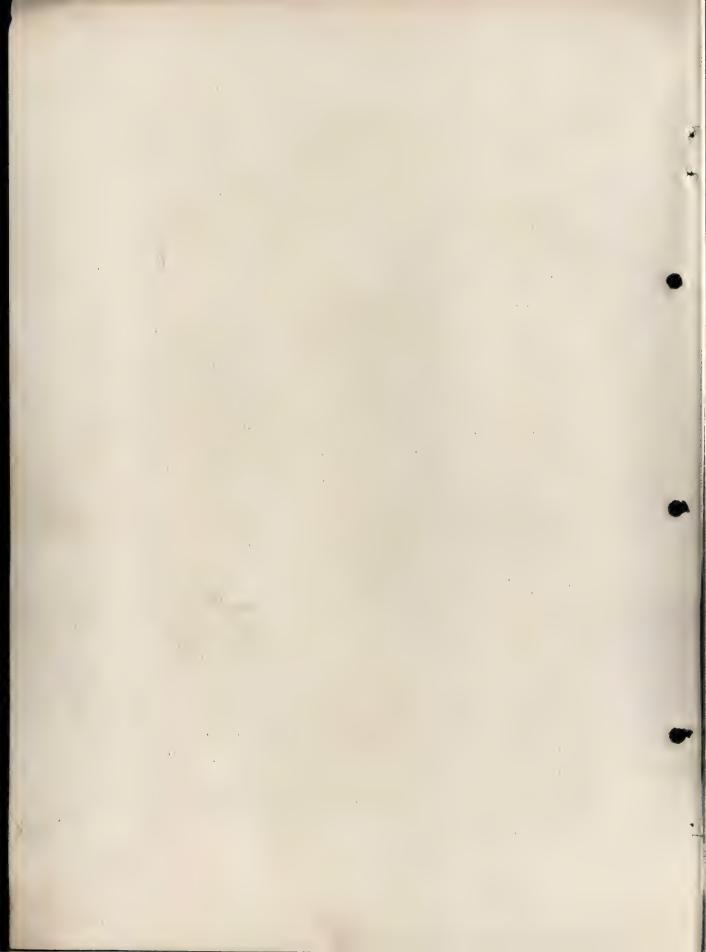
1 401 2	٧.	(expectes)				
Length				13 inches		
Exposure		,		12 inches		
Wings .				10 inches		
Weight				1736 lbe		



140. 4	140.210				DIOCK				
Length					91/2 inches				
					8 inches				
Wings .		٠			7 inches				
Weight					0 % lbs.				



No. 210 A & B Deck Moulds
One is designed for sunk deck; the other for flush deck.







				13 inches	
				12 inches	
				8½ inche	5
Weig	ht			10¼ lbs.	

CRESTINGS



No. 214 (Special)
Length . . . 16 inches
Exposure . . . 15 inches
Wings . . . 10½ inches
Weight . . . 17½ lbs.

1	
	The state of the s
TA	1
	I commence and and

No. 303 (Stock)

Length				13 inches
Exposure				12 inches
Wings .	٠	٠	٠	812 inches
Wainht				133/ lhe



No. 304 (Special)
Length . . . 16 inches
Exposure . . . 15 inches
Wings . . . 10½ inches
Weight . . 21 lbs.

No. 301 (Special)

No. 212 (Special)

Length . . . 11 inches Exposure . . . 10 inches Wings . . . 8 inches Weight . . . 10 lbs.

	~	-	7	, ooster,
Length				11 inches
Exposure				10 inches
Wings .				8 inches
Wainhe				1 1 lbc



NI- 206 (Su-i-1)

140.	10. 100			(Special)				
Length					13 inches			
Exposure					12 inches			
Wings .					9 inches			
Weight					22 lbs.			



No. 305 (Special)

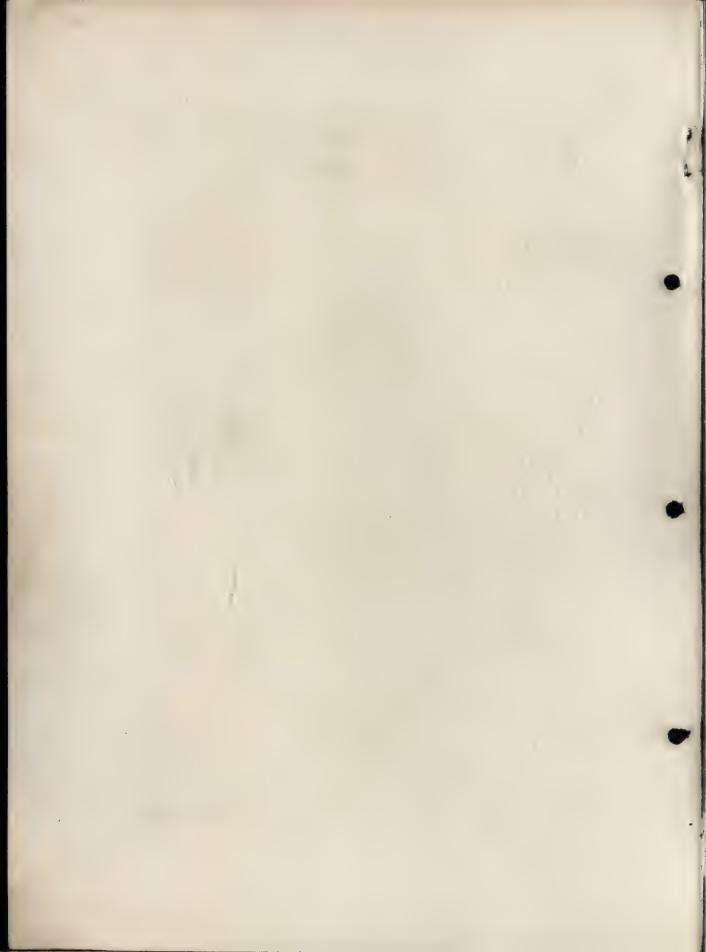
Length			13 inches
Exposure	5 .		12 inches
Wings .			9 inches
Weight			20 lbs.



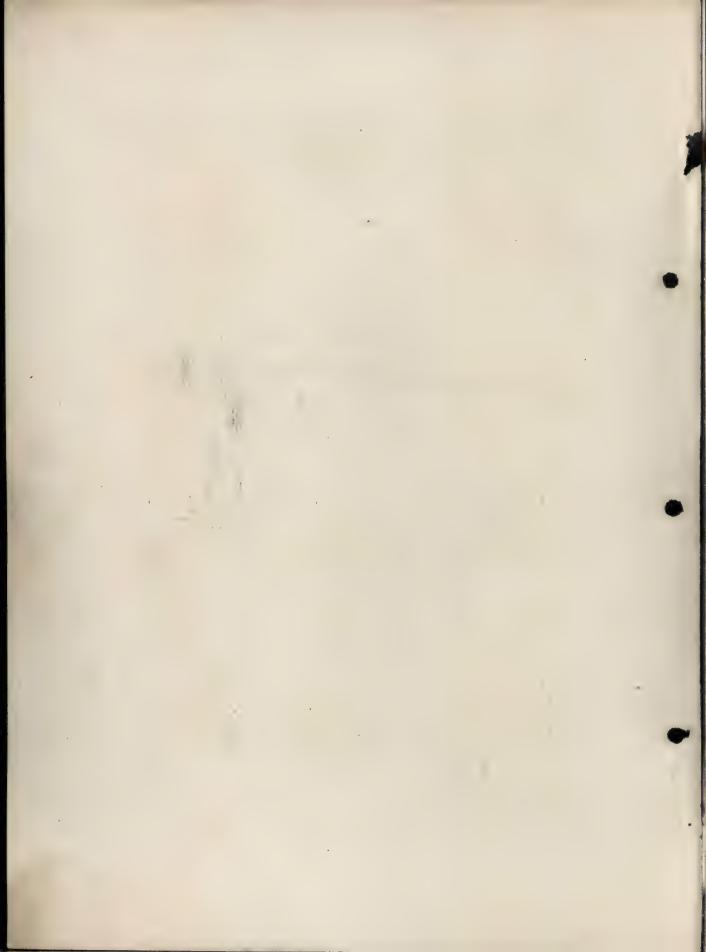
No 308 (Special)

140. 7	U	J	10	4	CCIAL
					13 inches
Exposure					12 inches
Wings .					9 inches
NW/ ! I.					20 11.

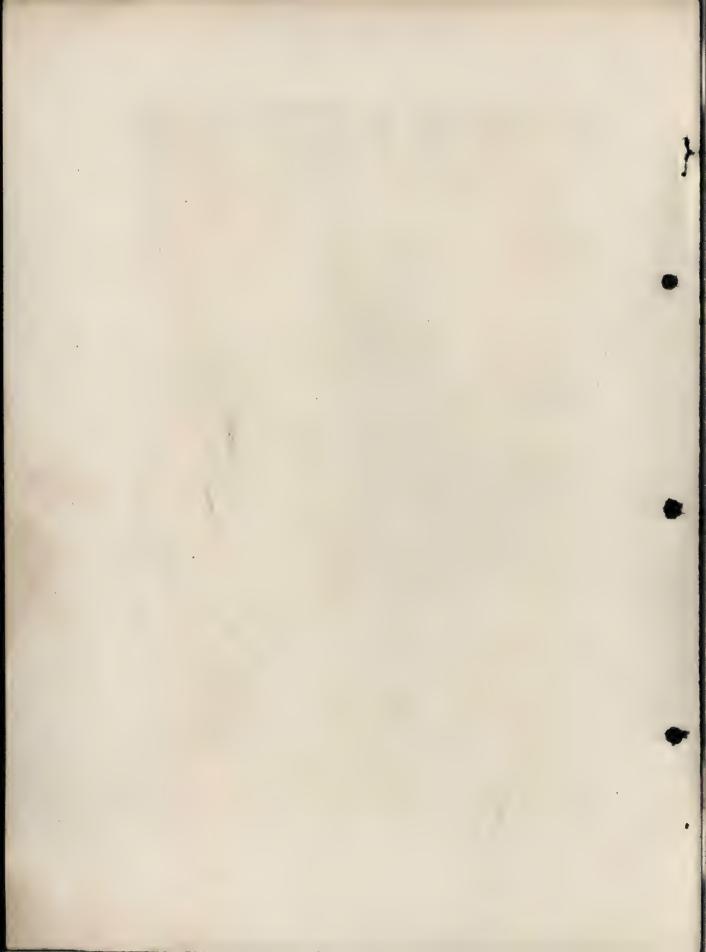
No. 307 (Special)
Length . . . 13 inches
Exposure . . . 12 inches
Wings . . . 9 inches
Weight . . . 20 lbs.



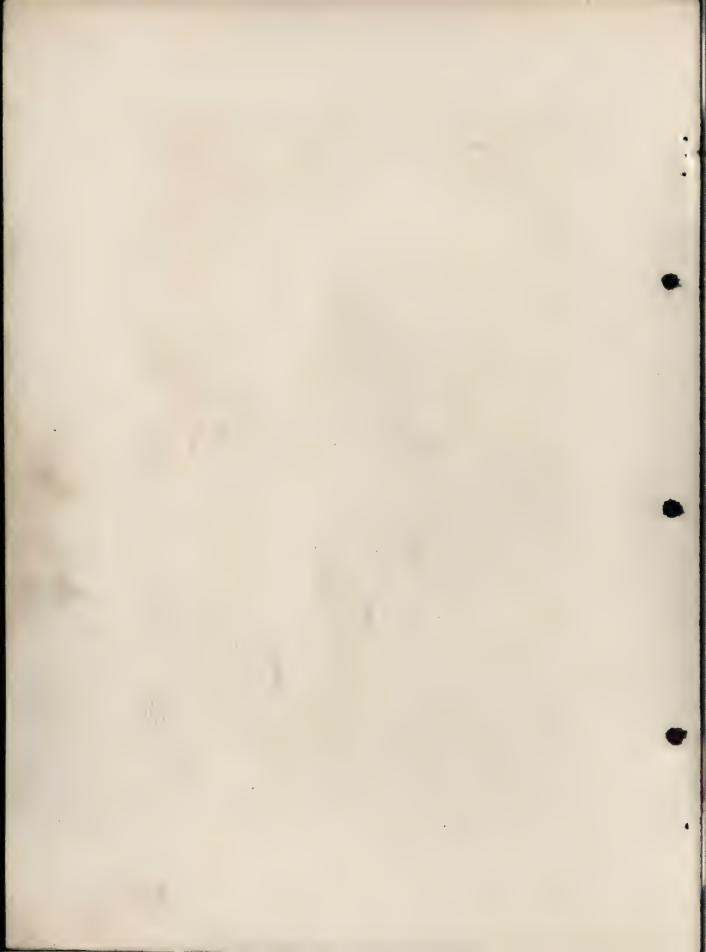


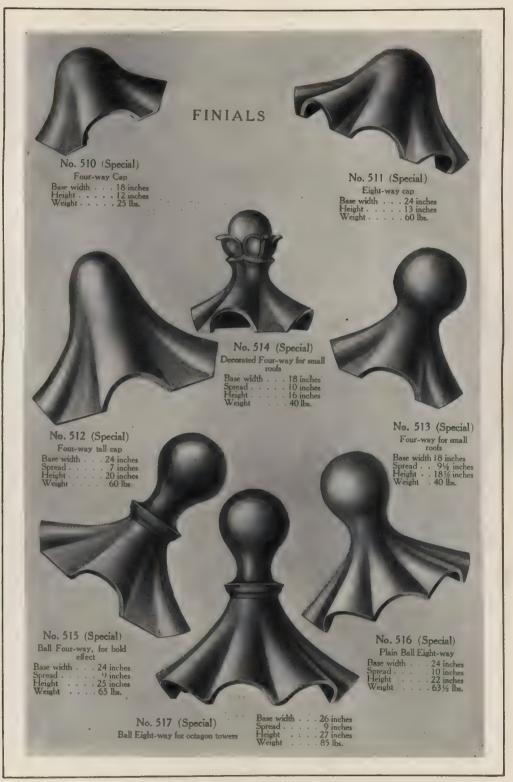


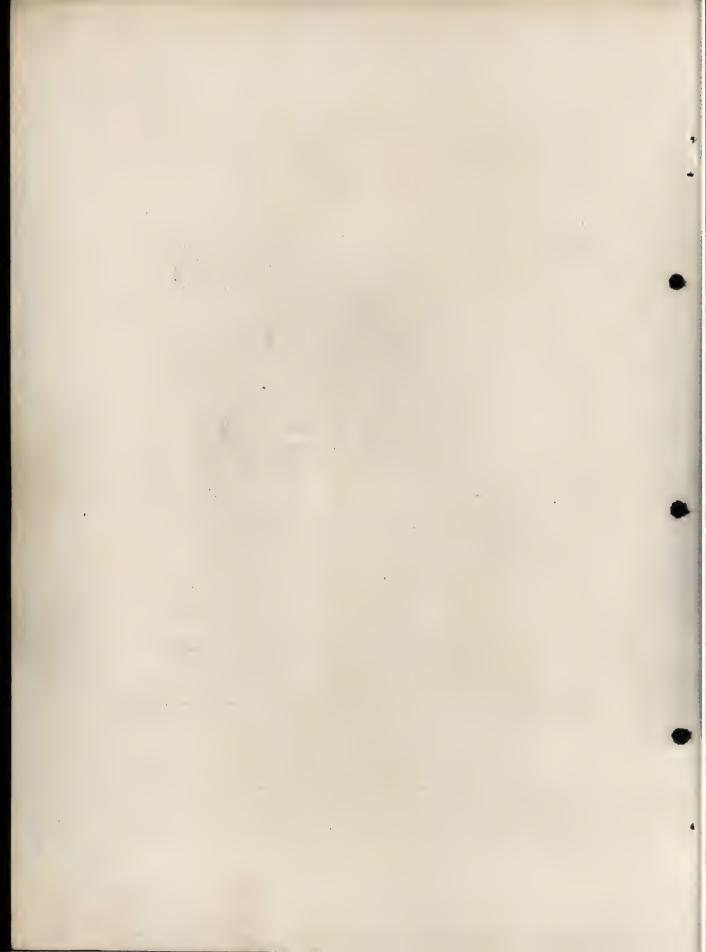




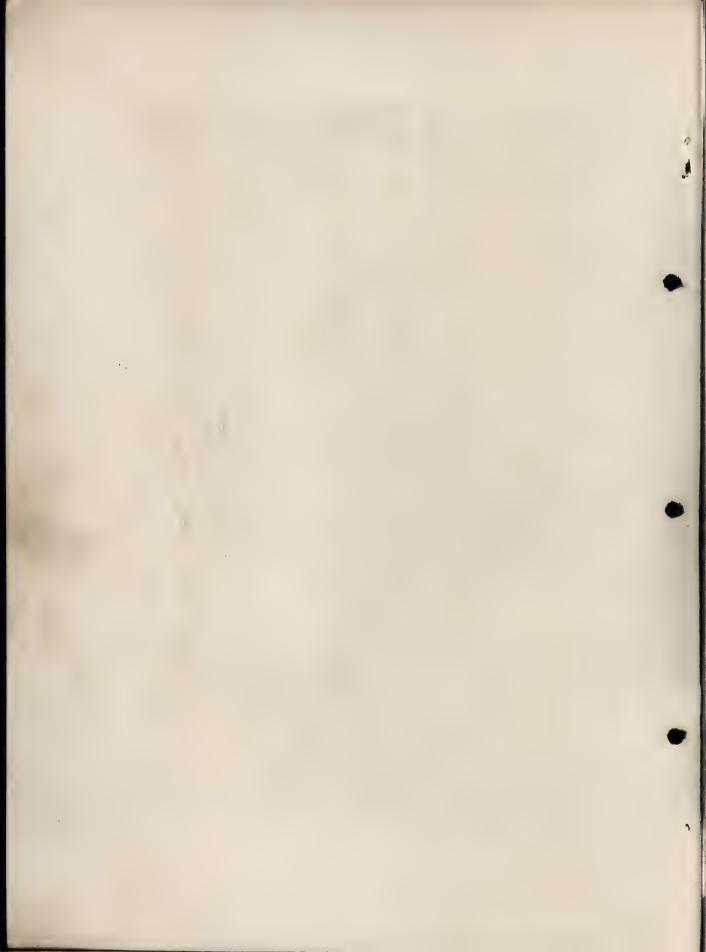




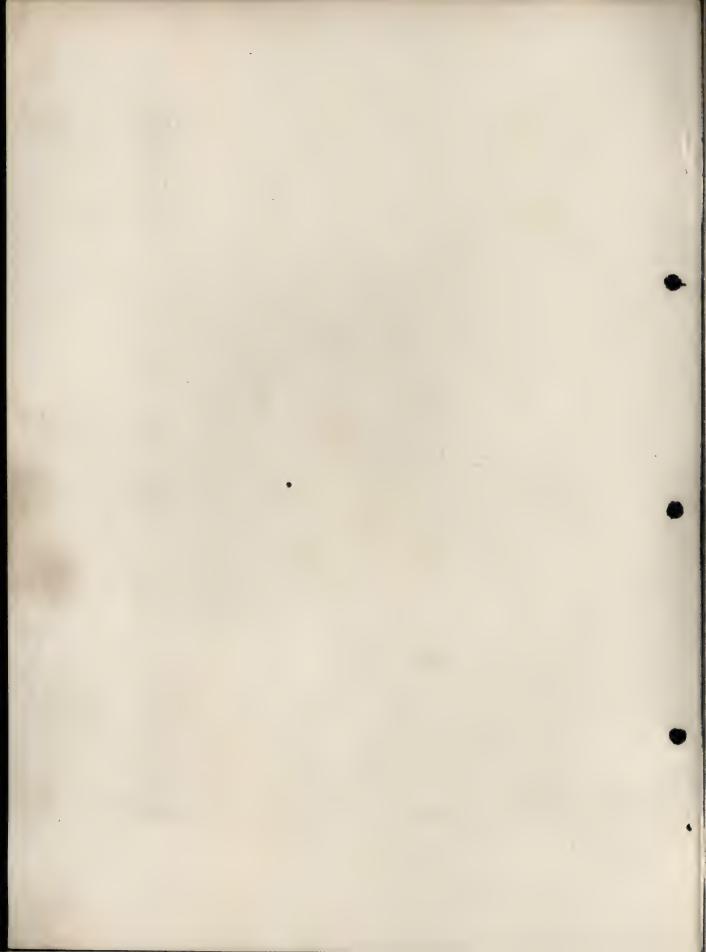














ECHNICAL TERMS: In order to avoid confusion of names in specifying and ordering material, the following definitions of tile, trimmings and cut work are offered to architects and contractors:

Deck Moulding—This trimming may be made to match cresting or ridging, and is used to crown the planes of a roof which has a flat deck.

Cresting or Ridging—Trimming used on ridge and may be plain or may carry a crest or crown, the height and design of which vary according to pattern used.

Half Tile-See End Bands.

Hip and Ridge Angle—The piece required where a hip starts from a ridge.

Hip Starter—The closed hip piece which is used at the lower end of the hip roll Hip Roll—Used generally to describe the covering of hips, whether the form is a roll or an angle.

Ridge T—The piece of trimmings formed by the intersection (but not the crossing) of two ridges.

Ridge Junction or Cross—The piece of trimmings formed by one ridge crossing another ridge.

Mutered Tile—Pieces of tile that are cut at the correct angles for upright work, such as dormer corners, etc., or pieces flanged at right angles so as to cover such corners.

Gable Rake Tile—This term applies to full flanged tile used at verge of open gables. These are sometimes called barge or verge tile, and sometimes called Closed Gable Rake tile.

Cut Hip Tile—The plain tile which runs against hip stringer and is cut at correct angle of hip. Quotation is usually made for cut hip tile by the running foot, which includes both sides of the hip.

Cut Rake Tile—Verge tile without flange and cut at an angle to meet or join other work, such as the tiles for dormer siding which are cut at the correct angle where they join the regular roof plane.

Eave Closures—A special form of eave tile—a piece made of the same conformation as the Spanish and which is set back and fastened into the barrel of such shapes, giving the bottom line the appearance of open eaves.

Flashing Rake Tile—This term applies to all tile with low flange used against upright gable work, dormer cheeks and other vertical surfaces. With this rake, metal gutters intervene between the tile and the upright work.

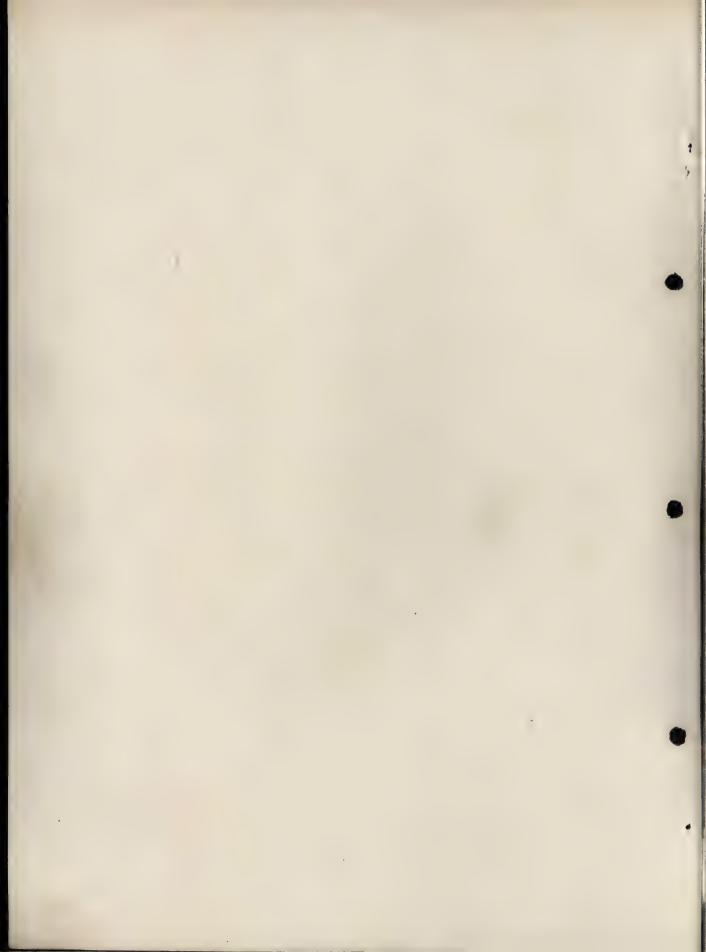
Roll Tile—This term is used generically to describe all shapes of tile that have a roll effect, whether the roll is in the center or at the side of the tile. It includes such patterns as Conosera, Spanish, Inter Ocean, Old Roman, etc.

Siding Tile—This term is applied to all roofing tile used on upright work of whatever character. Various patterns of tile may be used for this purpose, but the 6-inch Shingle and the 8-inch Shingle are better adapted to this work.

Graduated Tile—These are required for round tower, circular bays and porches, or other circular roofs, and can be furnished in any of the roll tiles, French and Flat Shingles, but not in Combination Shingle, Open Shingle or Gothic.

End Bands—Half tile cut the long way of the tile, which may be required with all patterns save the Conosera. End Bands are used against all straight vertical surfaces which intersect those sections or planes that are covered with tile.

Top Tile—Special top tile are required with all patterns except the French. With the flat shapes, they are lateral halves of the whole tile. With the roll shapes, they are the regular tile flattened at the top. Top tile are sometimes called finishers.



Extra—In estimating a roof, the full dimensions of the roof should be taken for number of squares, including all cut and closed tile of whatever character. Cut work and closed work are charged for extra per foot in addition to surface measurements for squares.

Corner Block—The piece used at corner intersections of the deck moulding. This piece may be plain, in which case it is described as "plain corner block;" or there may be a hip roll running from it, in which case it is described as "one-way corner block," etc.

Closed Ridge End—The piece of ridge used at ridge or gable end when the ridge is closed down and is not formed into a terminal. This piece of trimming is to be distinguished from a gable terminal by the fact that the latter is higher than the ridging or cresting.

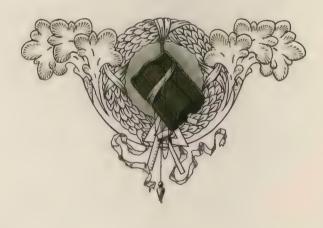
Flat Tile—This form is used generically to describe all tile that do not have the roll or corrugated effect, and includes Shingle tile and Promenade tile. Hence in specifying and in ordering it is desirable to mention the pattern by its full name, as 6-inch Shingle, or Combination Shingle.

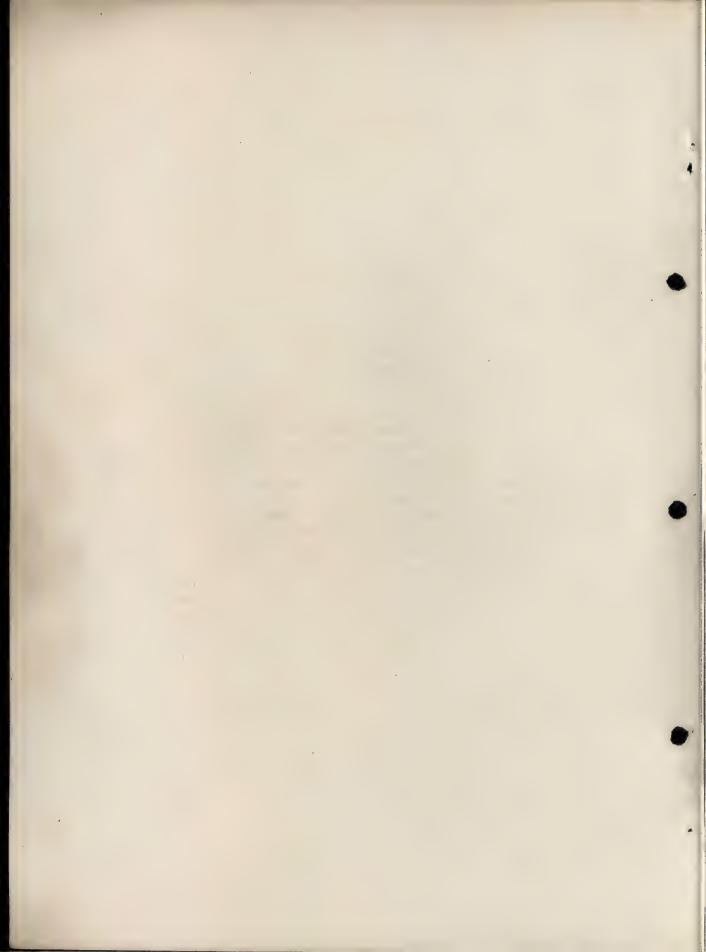
Cut and Closed Valley Tile—The plain tile which verges on valleys and is cut at the correct angle of valley. When the cut side is filled in the green tile at the factory, it is called Closed Valley tile. No closed valleys are furnished with flat shapes of tile. Closed Valley tile are furnished with all roll patterns if required.

Finial—The particular piece of trimming which stands by itself as a finish to a section of roof, without being joined to ridging or cresting; that is such as would be required to finish a round tower. Finials may have "ways," like octagon finials, where eight hips or "ways" run into the piece of trimmings that finishes the octagon roof.

Eave Tile—The tile used at eaves are of two kinds, either under eaves or closed eaves, depending upon the pattern of tile used. Under eaves are required with all flat shapes of tile, except the French patterns. Closed eaves are required with all roll shapes of tile, such as Conosera and Spanish. They are sometimes called starters or bottoms.

Terminal—The piece that terminates the ridging or cresting. Terminals are of three kinds, either closed ridge ends, gable terminals, or hipped terminals. The latter form may be either 1-way, 2-way, or 3-way, etc.; the number of "ways" depending upon the number of hip rolls which run into the terminals. The ridging is never counted as a "way" because the word terminal implies ridging.





GENERAL INFORMATION.

All cut work is extra.

We make tiles in various colors.

All orders are shipped carefully packed.

Eaves, tops, rakes, halves, etc., are extra.

We furnish estimates promptly, on application.

Claims for shortage must be made on receipt of goods.

For less than car lots, there is extra charge for packing.

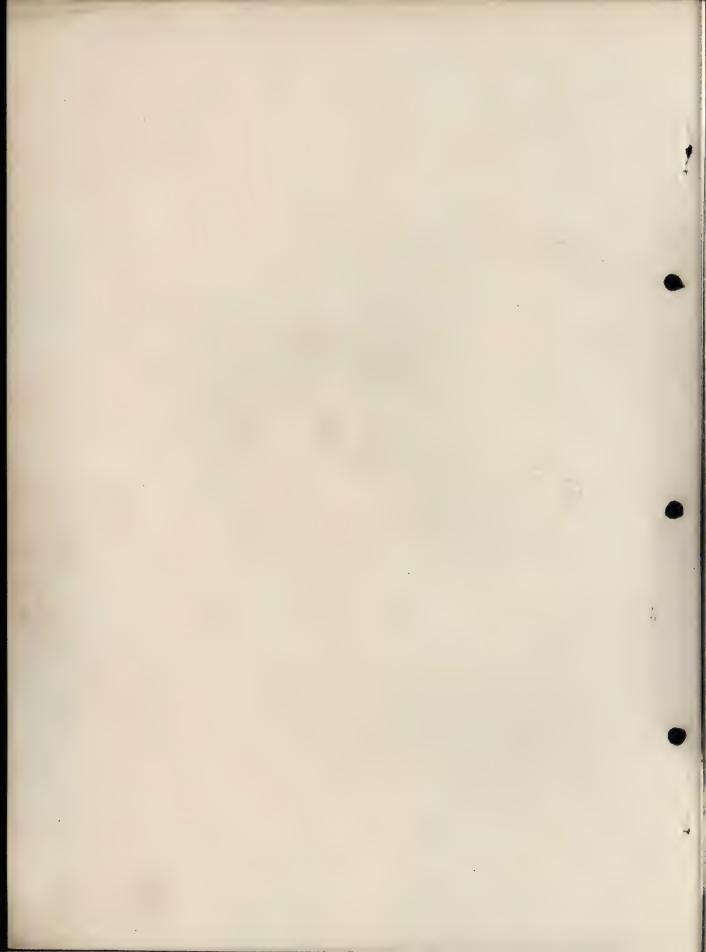
Our 6-inch and 8-inch Flat Shingles are especially suitable for use as Siding Tiles.

Plans comprising the four elevations and roof plan should accompany orders and all requests for estimates.

In ordering, give exact terminal point, when to be shipped, to whom to ship and who is to be notified, with address.

Glass tile are furnished to member with regular tile for skylights. These may be of clear glass or amber colored glass.

Tiles may be cut on the roof over a regular slater's stake. In all cases, however, short "bites" must be taken. If roofer attempts to cut too much at once, it may result in fracturing the material.



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